The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,195.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	19
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0

Second do. .... ,, 3 8

Third do. .... ,, 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.

Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,

Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		May 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Madras	30
,, Carwar	17	,, Musulipatam	31
,, Narrakel	21	,, Coconada ....June.	1
,, Alleppy	21	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Negapatam	27	,, False Point	4
,, Pondicherry	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

May 1875.		June 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	18	,, Mahomerah	2
,, Gwader	20	,, Fao	3
,, Jask	22	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Bahrein	5
,, Linga	25	,, Linga	7
,, Bushire	27	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	29	,, Muscat	10
Arrive BUSREH	30	,, Kurrachee	1
		Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 592 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee. Dewghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dozey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18th MAY.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 40 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
OR
W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2233	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25th MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

S. S. "BELLONA,"

1,914 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal,
W. T. RHODES, Commander,

will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 28th May.

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare..........Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
,, Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the

TRINACRIA 2,107 Tons, 421 H.P., about 5th June.
EUROPA 2,277 ,, 424 ,, ,, 25th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

			Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer	DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 20th May 1875.
Do.	do.	ARETUSA,	2,000,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do.	do.	CALIPSO,	2,080,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger	do.	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second class accommodation. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Horses & Carriages.	,, 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Srewerden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,307 Tons, 200 H. P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

IRISH TABLE LINEN.

NO. 510½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, with Fancy Square Centre and Diamond Border, per Dozen, Rs. 5.

NO. 16, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Flower Centre, with Fern Border, per Dozen, Rs. 5-8.

NO. 333½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Rosebud Centre, with Border of Roses Edged with Diamonds, per Dozen, Rs. 5.

NO. 71½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Fuschia Centre and Fancy Border of Leaves, per Dozen, Rs. 6-8.

NO. 28, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Fancy Flowered and Fancy Border, per Dozen Rs. 6-8.

NO. 17, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Spotted Centre, with Border to Match, per Dozen, Rs. 7.

NO. 566½, Size ⅝ by 5/8, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Sprigs, with handsome Border, per Dozen, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 4555, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Dotted Centre, with Fern and Convolvulus Border, per Dozen, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 40¼, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Dotted Centre, with Black Border, per Dozen, Rs. 6-8.

NO. 397½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Spotted Centre, with Flowered Medallion Border, per Dozen, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 233½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Spotted Centre, with running Rose Border, per Dozen, Rs. 5.

NO. 71½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Fancy Flowered Centre, with pretty Border of Fancy Leaves, per Dozen, Rs. 6-8.

NO. 17½, Size ⅝ by ⅝, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Spotted Centre, with Square Black Border, per Dozen, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 25, Size ⅝ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Bouquet Centre, with wide Flowered Border, per Dozen, Rs. 7.

NO. 512, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Centre of Leaves with Chain and Flowered Border, per Dozen, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 3522, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Ivy Leaf Centre, with running Ivy and Rose Border, per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 93½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, varied Small Flowered Centre, with Vine Leaf Border, per Dozen, Rs 9-8.

NO. 333½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Spot Centre, with wide fancy Border of Passion Flowers, per Dozen, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 192½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Leaf Centre, with Vine Leaf Border, per Dozen, Rs. 9.

NO. 354½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Rosebud Centre, with running Rose Border, per Dozen, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 71½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Fancy Flowered Centre, with pretty Border of Fancy Leaves, per Dozen, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 217½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Small Ivy Leaf Centre, with pretty wide Border of Ivy Leaves and Thistles, per Dozen, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 93¾, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, running Vine Leaf Centre, with Scroll Border, per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 658½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Fancy Grecian Centre, with Geometrical Border, per Dozen Rs. 9-8.

NO. 195½, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, Forget me Not Centre, with Rose and Forget me Not Border, per Dozen, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 182¾, Size ¾ by ¾, DAMASK NAPKINS, very pretty Pattern of Bands and Vine Leaves with handsome Border of Passion Flowers and Vines, per Dozen, Rs. 12-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEVER IN INDIA BEFORE.

NOTICE TO THE MILLOWNERS AND MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of extra double-power ENGLISH LEATHER SINGLE STRAPPINGS of sizes, never imported in India before.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

AT the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited), held at the Cannon Street Terminus Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April 1875, R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried, viz.:—

1. That the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1874, now presented, be received and adopted.

2. That Mr. Herbert Knowles be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

3. That Mr. Seth A. Apcar be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

4. That Mr. John Borradaile be re-elected a Director of the Bank.

5. That Mr. C. N. Cooke and Mr. Francis Cooper be appointed Auditors for the current year. R. O. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to Mr. R. O. Campbell for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

Extracted from the Minutes,
R. C. SAWERS, Chief Manager.

National Bank of India (Limited), 80, King William-street, London, E.C., April 22, 1875.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation for the half year ended 31st December 1874, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from this date to Nineteenth instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 14th May 1875.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,500,000. RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The Directors have now the pleasure of presenting to the Proprietors their Twenty-fourth Annual Report, and of submitting a General Statement of affairs and Balance Sheet for 1874.

The Accounts made up to the 31st December last have been audited as usual and shew a Balance of £177,491 12s. 1d. after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. To this balance has to be added £8,509 6s. 4d. from last year's Account, making a total of £186,000 18s. 5d. to be dealt with.

A Dividend of 6 per cent, for the half year ended 30th June, which was paid in November absorbed £90,000 of the above sum. The Directors now propose to pay a like Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year ended 31st December which will require a further payment of £90,000. This payment being made there will remain £6,000 18s. 5d. to be carried to the credit of the next Account.

The Dividend which is equal to 30s. a Share will be payable, free of Income Tax, on the 1st May proximo.

Some time ago the Directors had their attention directed to South Africa as a field for Banking operations and were induced to open an Agency at Port Elizabeth. A favourable opportunity of acquiring an old Colonial connection at that place having presented itself they have under authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury established there a Branch Bank with power to issue Notes payable on demand. The progress of this Branch with several supporting Agencies now in operation has been satisfactory and encouraging.

Sir William Baynes, Mr. Lestock Robert Reid and Mr. James Campbell, are the Directors who retire by rotation. These gentlemen are eligible and offer themselves for re-election which the Court have much pleasure in recommending to the Proprietors.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the present year.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street 15th April, 1875.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest		685,713	18	7
To Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest		9,333,787	18	8
To Balances due to other Banks		82,383	15	4
To Cash deposited not bearing Interest		4,160,265	10	8
To Cash deposited bearing Interest		7,072,790	2	8
Total due to the Public		21,334,941	5	11
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000 0 0			
To Reserved Surplus Fund £450,000 To Insurance Fund 50,000	500,000 0 0			
To Dividends remaining unpaid	2,987 15 0			
To Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	96,000 18 5			
Due to Shareholders		2,098,988	13	5
		£23,433,929	19	4

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	3,053,136	18	5
By Balances due from other Banks	1,850,092	2	2
By Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	66,349	14	8
	4,969,578	15	3
By Government Securities	2,107,935	9	1
By Landed or other Property of the Corporation	256,391	4	3
By Debts secured by Landed or other Property	70,495	15	7
By Notes and Bills discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	16,029,528	15	2
	£23,433,929	19	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1874	£90,000	0	0
To Balance	96,000	18	5
	£186,000	18	5
By Balance undivided at 31st December 1873	£8,509	6	4
By Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1874, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	177,491	12	1
	£186,000	18	5

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, }
Wm. J. W. BAYNES, } Directors.
DUNCAN Jas. KAY, }

Examined and found correct:—

THO. W. L. MACKEAN, } Auditors.
J. R. ROBERTSON, }

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 50

And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing .... Rs. 30-0
,, Ditto with Alarm .... ,, 40 0
,, Hanging .... ,, 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 85.

"ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

SOUNDY & CO'S CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.

BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,

CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPNY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do ,,	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8

	Rs. a
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz.	6-8 to 12 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerhiefs ,,	5 0

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Nail Scissors	1 8 to 1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,

VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

TAILORING, SHIRT-MAKING & GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COOK & CO.

IN opening the above ESTABLISHMENT respectfully solicit the patronage of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL and trust, by strict attention and keeping nothing but genuine articles marked at the lowest possible price, to merit their support.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	40 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala each.	5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked noating and finished in superior style from	28 0
Vests to Match	6 8

	Rs. as.
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture from	25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c, not to be surpassed from Rs. 10 to	15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip-Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16 8

	Rs. as
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25 0

DRILL SUITS.

Best American Drill, very cool	10 0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4 8

SHIKAR KIT.

The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	20 0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs six	26 0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached six	26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28 0

	Rs. as
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool six	30 0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit	18 0
Silk and Wool	16 0
Best Wove Flannel	15 0
Striped Cambric	5 0
Oxford Cloth from	5 8

Terms—Cash.

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and instructions for self-measurement post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF

JOHN BOADWOOD & SONS AND COLLARD AND COLLARD.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT AND APPURTENANCE,

NEW SHEET MUSIC AT ENGLISH PRICES,

ROMAN AND OTHER, VIOLIN, GUITAR, TENOR AND VIOLINCELLO STRINGS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES.

GRAND SQARE PIANOFORTES by BROADWOOD or COLLARD, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES by COLLARD, BROADWOOD or STODDART, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750.

SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES, Rs. 450.

FULL GRAND PIANOFORTES by COLLARD, BROADWOOD, and ERARD, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

BROADWOOD'S CELEBRATED COTTAGE GRANDS, made specially for India with IRON FRAME, Rs. 900.

*** *These Instruments cost 85 Guineas at the makers: they are full compass* and solid mahogany. We would caution the public that no 6 octave Instruments of Broadwood's have Iron Frames.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 octaves, suitable for Schools	Rs. 80
Solid Oak, for Choir practice with the new broad reed	,, 100
Solid Oak, double blowers, 5 octaves, with the new broad reed, expression stop, suitable for Chapels	,, 140
Solid Oak, 5 octave, two blowers, broad reed, 7 stops, viz.: Expression, Flute, Voix Celeste, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Sourdine, Forte	,, 275
Solid Oak Church Harmonium, extra power, stops as above, with the addition of Musette and Voix Celeste	,, 600
Solid Oak, extra finished, 5 octaves, broad reed, double blowers, 10 stops, viz., Flute, Clarionett, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Sourdine, Forte (treble), Forte (bass), Expression, and Grand jeu	Rs. 360
Solid Oak Church Harmonium, extra finished, 5 octaves, 2 blowers, knee swell, latest improvements, 14 stops, viz.:—Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Hautbois, Tremolo, Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Basson, Sourdine, Forte (Treble), Forte, (bass) Expression, and Grand Jeu	,, 475

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Mason and Hamlin's American Organ, style T., with automatic Swell, Fan Tremolo, patent Resonant case, five stops, viz., Vox Humane, Flute, Melodia, Diapason, Viola	Rs. 450
American Organ without stops, in Mahogany or Walnut case with knee swell	,, 250
American Organ in Walnut Resonant cases, Fan Tremolos, nine stops, viz, Vox Humane, Flute, Clarionett, Principal (treble), Principal (bass), Sub Bass, Forte (treble), Forte (bass), Melodia, and with knee swell	Rs. 550
American Organ, Walnut Resonant Case, with four stops, viz, Voix Celeste, Diapason, Tremolo, Forte, and knee swell	,, 300

VIOLINS, complete	Rs. 10 to 150
GUITARS	,, 12 to 75
BANJOS	,, 10 to 45
FLUTES	,, 15 to 100
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 30 to 100
MELODIONS	,, 9 to 15
MINIFLUTES	,, 30 to 50
TAMBOURINES	,, 3 to 12
CONCERTINAS (English)	,, 75 to 150
Ditto (German, Anglo-German)	,, 10 to 45
ACCORDIONS	Rs. 14 to 35
FLUTINAS	,, 20 to 40
CORNOPEANS	,, 40 to 55
BALLAD HORNS	,, 60 to 115
FLAGEOLETS	,, 4 to 10
POST HORNS	,, 6 to 15
FAIRY BELLS	,, 7 to 15
CASTANETS AND BONES	,, 3 to 10
VIOLIN BOWS	,, 3 to 10
TRIANGLES	,, 3 to 10

REPAIRS TO ALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BY EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS,

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS TUNED BY CONTRACT.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

STRAW DITTO.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

BRIDAL OUTFITS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.

FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

AND

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,

BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of	3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls	12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal	16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. CHARLES CURREY having proceeded on leave to England, Undersigned has TAKEN CHARGE of the OFFICE of AGENT of the above-named Company.

FRANCIS MATHEW
Acting Agent and Chief Resident Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th May 1875.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1, 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B. Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY,

Limited.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of May 1875, at 1 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

V. To transact any other business that may be laid before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 17th Instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.

HEAD OFFICE:	CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE:
34, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.	39, FOSTER LANE CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out an assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the temporary Show Room.

No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

Where an inspection is respectfully invited.

Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.

Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of	Rs.	8,000	4	Prizes of	Rs.	100
1	,,	,,	3,000	6	,,	,,	75
7	,,	,,	1,000	10	,,	,,	50
4	,,	,,	500	11	,,	,,	40
4	,,	,,	250	11	,,	,,	30
4	,,	,,	200	14	,,	,,	20
4	,,	,,	150	20	,,	,,	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steadier, sales 12,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive unchanged; and this morning's report is again quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 15,000.

The American advices of yesterday's date had nothing of a special character. Futures were said to be 1/16 higher, the receipts being 3,000 bales against the same quantity last year and 5,000 bales in 1873, exports nil.

Coffee is reported steadier, but in this and other articles of general produce there is no alteration in value.

Consols this morning are still given at 94½ and French Rentes at 102. A payment of £265,000 into the Bank of England is advised, making £538,000 since the last return, so that to-day's statement may be expected to show a materially improved position unless heavy have taken place, of which we have not had advice.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm but not higher. We learn by wire from Calcutta that the Bank of Bengal advanced their rates of interest and discount at the usual board meeting to-day one per cent all round, but as this is looked upon as more the result of withdrawals of Government funds for this side, it has had no appreciable effect on the markets. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10d.	per rupee
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 7-16d to 15-32d	,,
Credits 3	do	1s. 10 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3	do	1s. 10 15-32d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are accordingly quoted the same.

By a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of to-day's date it is announced that the new Loan for 2½ Crores of Rupees will be issued on the 16th proximo, up to which date tenders will be received in Calcutta. The Loan is to be at 4 per cent and will form a portion of the Loan of 1st May 1865. Subscriptions will be received in five equal monthly instalments, commencing on 1st July.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been slightly weaker owing to this announcement, but ultimately the effect of such a comparatively small sum, the subscriptions of which will be spread all over the dull season, can be but insignificant. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 102¼ to ⅜; Fours and a half, Rs. 103⅝; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quieter as a general rule, and in the case of some Spinning and Weaving Companies slightly lower, but most quotations are unchanged.

COTTON is steady but quiet. Arrivals are on a fair scale, but most of them have to go against former contracts, leaving but little room for fresh business. Prices are the same. Receipts were 11,243 bales, making 55,174 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS were dull in the morning but later on a firmer tendency was apparent. Considerable engagements were made by steamer at £1-12 6, but £1-15 is now asked. Sailing vessels have scarcely participated in the improvement, but there are symptoms of more firmness when the forward ships on the berth begin to get away. We quote Wood, £1-12 6; Iron, £1-15 to £1 17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are nominally unaltered, but a very weak feeling pervades the market and sellers would accept a decline.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Naml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	733½
6,25·	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,150
30,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	600
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200.00		Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	60p.s	Berar Company (New)	580
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	1,500
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ps	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all		Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,800	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,000
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,700
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	450
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	35	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	100 ps	Prince of Wales Press	900
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	540
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	800	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-8	5 p.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
......	£20	113 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	[illegible] 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,850
300	2,500	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
[illegible]	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
24··	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	185
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	800
2,560	2,000	all	100p.s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,300
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,125
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,040
720	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,105
...	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,100
	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
......		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	900
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
3,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	[illegible]	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,105
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......			...	Eas India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,700	250ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,575
1,000	50	all	4sp.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c	Preacher & Co	300
......		250	all 40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP STATELI, 1,074 tons, Captain J. D Lorenzo, will sail to-day in ballast for Maulmain.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s. s PUNJAUB, 685 tons. Captain G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa Major and Mrs De Pestona and three Misses Pestona. For different ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Southampton. Apr 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Coast & Carwar.
	Beau Uamha	McCann	Liverpool.
	Greenock	Walker	Newyork.

The ship Statelie, Lorenzen, to Moulmain, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
9 Sir J. Lawrence(s)...Baldwin...——, May 6.
Maida (s)...Burke...Bombay.
City of Baltimore (s)Collin...Liverpool, April 8.
Albania...Leely...Mauritius, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.
9 City of Mecca(s)...
Redgauntlet...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
8 Kingdom O'Fife...Coconada.
Ava (s)...Calcutta.
9 Madura (s)...Rangoon.
10 Dilbhur...Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURE.

May.
8 Star of India...Rangoon.
9 Khedive (s)...Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
9 Governor Wilmott, ship, Lowe, from Cardiff
12 Devonhurst, ss, McNabb, from London
14 Astracana, ship, James, from Liverpool
22 Chenticlare, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
22 Haughton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
26 Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muccalla
26 Vulture H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
26 Volage, H M, ss, Fairfax, from Bombay
26 Magpie H M G, boat, Salmond, from Bombay
26 Latouche, Treville F, ss, Penfentenyo, from Obock
27 Romulus, ss, Haig, from Colombo
27 Ennerdale, ss, Thomas, from Bombay
27 Rainton, ss, Pritchard, from Bombay
28 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Suez.
28 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Suez.
29 Wellesley, ss, Larkin, from Kurrachee.
29 Odessa, ss, Christenson, from Bombay
30 Kund, ss, Aaris, from Bombay
30 Irrawaddy, ss, Lecountre, from Shanghai
May 1 Redewater, ss, Richards, from Galle
1 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, from Kurrachee
2 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta
3 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Bombay
3 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay
3 Merapi (Dutch), ss, Timmermans, from Greenock
3 St. George, ss, Harwood, from Bombay.
3 Ismail, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

April.
27 Chenticlare, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah
27 Romulus, ss, Haig, to Venice
27 Rainton, ss, Pritchard, to Havre
28 Ennerdale, ss, Thomas, to Liverpool
28 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta
28 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Bombay
29 Volage H M, ss, Fairfax, to Plymouth
29 Magpie H M G, boat, Salmond, to Plymouth
29 Wellesley, ss, Larkin, to London
30 Kund, ss, Christenson, to Trieste
May 1 Latouche Treville, F ss, Penfentenyo, to Toulon
1 Kund, ss, Aaris, to Havre
1 Irrawaddy, ss, Lecountre, to Marseilles
1 Redewater, ss, Ribcards, to London
2 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Kurrachee
2 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London
3 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Suez
3 Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.
4 Merapi (Dutch), ss, Timmermans, to Buttavia.
4 Governor Wilmot, ship, Lowe, to Callao
5 Astracana, ship, James, to Galle

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Devonhurst, ss, Mc Nabb, from London
Haughton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta
Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muccalla
Vulture H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
St. George, ss, Harwood, from Bombay
Ismail, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 50 boxes tin plates, Sewjee Dhuromsey.
Cella s, 2 cases dyes, Chotalall Tulluckchund.
Barrowdale s, 201 cases champagne and 66 cases brandy, Angus Son & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 2 cases dyes, Chotalall Tulluckchund.
Strathclyde s, 100 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Delhi s, 7 cases cochineal, Nugindass Mocunchund.
Yeddo s, 24 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Mirzapore s, 3 cases cochineal, Vustaran Tribbowandass.
Good Hope s, 5 cases hock, 10 cases claret, and 6 cases moselle, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 1 case dye, Chotalall Tulluckchund.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Khersonese, 122 bales cotton, C Ludha.
Ettrickdale, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Grampian, 850 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Ellen Bates, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Stowell Browne, 216 cwts nigerseed, R Manuckchund 402½ cwts hemp, M Jaitha & Co; 150 bales cotton, R Dayabhoy.
Sandringham, 1,300 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 876 cwts myrabollams, R Manuckchund; 100 bales cotton, J Vuria.
Longshaw s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool, Bhanjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassela & Co; 48 bales cotton, S Meetha.
Palestine s, 500 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, R Tooleedass; 95 bales cotton, M Purmanund; 81 bales wool, & 40 bales cotton, N Khuttow.
Bellona s, 102 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchund; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee & Co.
Macedonia s. 750 cwts linseed, N Kessowjee & Co; 123½ cwts pepper, M Jeitha & Co; 120 bales cotton, V Luckmon; 185 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co; 200 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co; 150 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 200 bales cotton, L Khimjee.
Centurion, 50 bales cotton, Peel Casseles & Co.
Cella s, 500 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co; 24 casks mowha oil and 34 casks cotton seed oil, Mofussil & Co; 150 bales cotton, R Dayalbhoy; 100 bales cotton, M Pragjee; 800 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 74 bales cotton, C Loya.
Cameria, 1,700 cwts rapeseed, Knoop & Co.

FOR LONDON.

War Spirit, 2,256 cwts rapeseed and 1,650 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Ganges s, 12 cases fishmaws, L Khakey; 1,500 cwts linseed, N Soonderjee.
Teviot s, 99 cases hingda, E Hasam; 3 cases fishmaws and 8 cases M of P shells, S Malladina.
Woodburn s, 285 cwts nigerseed, S Veerjee; 10,44 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 810 cwts linseed, C Ludha 212¼ cwts gingellyseed, M Gaitha & Co; 126 cwts linseed, S Tyebjee & Co; 58½ cwts umstardseed and 383 cwts myrabollams, D Gordhun; 587 bags rapeseed, B Ambaidass.

FOR HAVRE.

Irwell s, 50 cwts pepper and 250 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Emanuel, 349 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emilio Barabino, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Patomac s, 10,86¼ cwts coffee Valkart Brothers; 22 bales skins, Ewart Latham & Co; 3392¼ cwts gingellyseed and 300 bwts wheat, Finlay Scott Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido 100 bales cotton Knoop & Co; 317 bales cotton E Spinner & Co

FOR VENICE.

Dido s 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 155 bales cotton ESpinner & Co; 600 bales cotton Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton N Manuckjee & Co; 100 bales cotton H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s. 29 cwts sandlewood, M N Pacha; 33½ cwts samadastone, F Amejbhoy; 31 chests opium, N J Abram; 79 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 bundles E teeth, and 118 packages sharkfins, C Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Mayne, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Rogers, Surg Major, Bombay 6th Regt N I, on furlough, from Belgaum.

MAY 13.

Smith, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th May 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regt L C (Lancers)—Major C J Anderson, S C, to be 2nd in Comd vice Lieut- Col Loch deceased.

2nd Grenadiers N I—Surgeon C T Peters, M B, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgn Maj Simpson transferred to Civil Employ.

5th Regt N L I—Lieut Col R A Hunt, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer vice Lieut Col Des Voeux proceeding on furlough.

6th Regt N I—Surgeon J Raby to officiate in medical charge, as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgn maj Rogers proceeding on furlough.

27th Regt N I—Lieut Col P J Henslowe Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, during such time as Lieut Col Hogg may officiate as Comdt or until further orders.

With reference to G G O No 76 of 1872, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Unattached List have been granted a Gratuity and Medal for long service and good conduct:

Serjeant James Healy, Garrison Provost Serjeant, Kurrachee, silver Medal and Gratuity equivalent to 12.

Serjeant George Edwards, Garrison Provost Serjeant, Mhow, a silver Medal and Gratuity equivalent to £10.

Year for which granted...1875.

Under the provisions of G O C No 764, 6th Dec 1873, H E the C-in-C is pleased to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, the Medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity:—

Bombay Unattached List—Serjt John Riding and Serjt James Lennon, Barrack Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

108th Foot—Capt G B Stokes, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G O C 842, 23rd Dec 1874.]

Capt G B Stokes, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

17th Regt N I—Lieut W C F Field (Adjt) to Singhur, from 7th to 31st May 1875, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Col H E Jacob, Comdt, 22nd N I, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn W Jobson, M D, to Mount Aboo, for one month, from the 1st inst, on medical certificate.

The leave to England granted to Capt (Brevet Maj) St J Willans 1st Battalion 2nd Foot in G O C 71, 27th Jan 1875 is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the terms of G G O No 597 of 1861:—

Brdr Genl J S Gell, Bombay Infantry, Commdg Bombay Dist.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Maj R T Clark, Staff Corps.

Col F P Mignon, S C, Asst Commy Genl of the Army, is appointed to act as Depy Commy Genl during the time Col A W Lucas, C B, may act as Commy Genl, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under Clause 2 of G O G I No 952, dated 22nd Oct 1861:—

Maj Genl Fir C Reid, K C B, Bl S C Comdg Lahore Division.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Col H B Jacob, S C, Comdg H M's 22nd Regt N I.

Capt C L Woodruffe, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Capt W Downing, late of H M's Steam Tug "Dagmar," assumed command of H M's Steamer "Commet" from Mr A R Raitt, First Officer of that Vessel, on the morning of the 21st March 1875.

Consequent on the above, the following changes took place on board that vessel from the 21st March 1875, A M:—

Mr A R Raitt reverted to his appointment of First Officer.

Mr J Nelson reverted to his appointment of Gunner.

Mr P Correa reverted to his appointment of Qr Mr.

Mr J Martin, Second Officer of the Amberwitch from the May Frere, to rejoin his own vessel as Acting First Officer from the 24th April 1875.

Mr G Peck, Acting First Officer of the Amberwitch to be transferred in the same capacity to the May Frere from the 24th April 1875.

Capt W Downing, of H M's Steam Tug Dagmar, proceeding to join H M's Steamer Comet, from Bussrah to Bagdad, with one Native servant, was provided, the former with a 1s class passage and the latter a deck passage, messing &c, on board the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Digleh during March 1875.

The following promotions are sanctioned, with effect from the 27th April 1875:—

Mr Henry Pring, 2nd Class Engr, to 1st Class Engr.

Mr J P Hoar, 3rd Class Engr, to Second Class Engr.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J Nugent and W Lee-Warner respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Under Secy to Govt in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Depts, and of Secy to the Council of the Govr of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on the 7th inst, after office hours.

Maj H A Hobson to officiate, until further orders, as Cant Mag at Baroda in addition to his Military duties.

Maj Hobson is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872 within the limits of the Cantonment at Baroda.

Maj Hobson is also appointed, under the provisions of the same section, to be a Mag of the First Class in the Broach Dist, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Myhee River and Palej Station, inclusive.

Under the provision of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Maj H A Hobson to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Cousens, Supdg Photozincographer, has been appointed to act for Mr R E H Light, Supt in charge Photozicographic Office, Poona until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Maj R Boustead to be Actg Civil Surg of Tanna during the absence of Surg-Maj Atkins, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section IX of Bombay Act III of 1872, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G F Henry to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the room of Mr C Currey, resigned.

Under the provisions of Section XXI of the said Act No III of 1872, H E the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt G F Henry to be a Member and Chairman of the Town Council for the City of Bombay, vice Mr Currey, resigned.

Surg-Maj H V Carter to act as Surg of the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital during such time as Surg-Maj T G Hewlett acts as Sanitary Commr, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgs Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and Abdool Kurrim Lookmanjee are promoted from the Second to the First Grade, with effect from the 15th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj C A Goodfellow, R E, V C, received charge of the Office of the Exe Engr, Kanara, from Lieut H C Reynolds, R E, on the afternoon of the 27th April 1875.

His Ex the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Department:—

Col C J Merriman, R E, to act as Chief Engr for Irrigation and Under Secy to Govt, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Col J G Fife, R E, on leave on urgent private affairs.

Lieut Col J LeMesurier, R E, to act as Suptg Engr for Irrigation in Sind during the absence of Col Merriman.

Col C J Merriman, R E, and Lieut Col J LeMesurier, R E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Suptg Engr for Irrigation in Sind on the 23rd April 1875, before office hours.

Mr D Rutherford, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Gharr Division, during the absence on furlough of Mr H M Thompson, or until further orders.

Mr. F R Griffith, Exe Eng first grade, is granted two years' furlough under Section 7 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code. He is also granted subsidiary leave for 10 days under Section 10 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. F Kielhorn and Mr R G Oxenham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Principal of the Deccan College on the 27th ultimo, before office hours

Mr K T Best and Mr R G Oxenham respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorship of English Literature in the Deccan College, on the 27th ultimo, before office hours

Mr W Draper and Mr E Giles respectively delivered our and received charge of the Office of the Educational Inspor, N E Division, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours

Rao Saheb Gopalji Surbhai Desai having resumed charge of his duties as Depy Edl Inspr, K Division, on the 24th ult the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him, viz the 25th April 1875 has been cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr A A Borrodaile delivered over and Mr W R Pratt received charge of the Office of the Collr and Mag of Ahmedabad on the 2nd inst, in the afternoon.

Mr W R Pratt delivered over and Mr F P Lely received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

Mr Ramchandra Bapuji delivered over and Mr W A East received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Surat, in the forenoon of 1st inst.

Mr W A East delivered over and Mr J G White received charge of the Office of Collr and Mag of Broach in the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

Mr. Cooverji Cowasji delivered over and Mr A Cumine received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs G Whitworth, Actg Second Asst Collr, and A Crawford, Actg Collr of Kolaba, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Consvr of Forests, Kolaba and Dapuli, on the 16th April, after office hours.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 17	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	June 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 4	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails. will come into operation:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	May 17	Monday	May 31
,,	,, 24	Friday	June 4

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other rout and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries tioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 17	Monday	June 14
,,	,, 31	,,	,, 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ......May 29. 3 P.M. Saturday...... June 26

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	June 4	Monday	July 30
,,	July 2	,,	Aug. 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered noy for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th July 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	2-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country....	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mai will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

POLLOCK—April 21st, at Claughton, Birkenhead, the wife of J. Keatinge Pollock, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NIXON—NIXON—April 21st, at Christ Church, Prince's Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. W Leveson, William Nixon, West-Kirby, Cheshire, (late of Bombay) to Agnes, eldest daughter of H. W. Nixon, Aigburth, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

BUSHBY—April 23rd, at 10, London Terrace, Liverpool, Mildred daughter of J. C. Bushby, aged 2 years.

GERRARD—April 20th, at Notting Hill, London, Alex. Gerrard, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 47.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MIDDLECOAT—May 6th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain F. Middlecoat, M. S. C., 2nd Wing Sub. and Officiating Qr-Mr 36th Regt N. I., of a daughter.

TYRRELL—May 9th, the wife of Capt F. H. Tyrrell, of a daughter

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

THE first serious step towards the construction of an overland railway between Europe and India has been taken by Russia. Only two possible lines from the West to the East can be said to have up to this time engaged public attention. English projectors have made us familiar with the scheme of a Euphrates Valley Railway; and M. de Lesseps a year ago startled us by the boldness of his proposal to connect Orenburg, Tashkend, and Samarcand by rail with Cabul and Peshawur. Russia, however, disregarding the well-meant advice of the French Engineer on the one hand, and being eager on the other hand to defeat the threatened rivalry of an Anglo-Indian railway through the provinces of Turkey in Asia, has chosen an intermediate way of approach to either the head of the Persian Gulf or the frontier of British India. It was announced yesterday in a telegram from London, that Russia has granted concessions for railways from Tiflis, the capital of Transcaucasia, to Baku and Djulfa. The line to Baku has often been talked of, and it may be regarded as the necessary complement of the line already existing from Poti on the Black Sea to Tiflis, as this extension will simply bring the railway to the western coast of the Caspian, and the whole line will still be an isolated one, connecting what may be called two inland seas. The proposed southern extension from Tiflis to Djulfa is, however, a project of a very different character. Djulfa is a town at which there is a ferry across the Araxes, the frontier river which now divides Russia in Asia from Persia; and it is obvious that the only object the Russians can have in view in this development of their railway system is the ultimate continuation of the line by the great natural highway of trade to Tabreez and Teheran, or the head of the Persian Gulf. In another part of our to-day's impression will be found an article from the London *Times*, in which an account is given of Russia's far-seeing design to break down the great barrier between Europe and Asia by carrying a railway from Tiflis northwards across the Caucasus to the Terek river and thence to Rostov on the Don at the north-eastern corner of the Sea of Azov; and this, which would once have been deemed a stupendous enterprise, is now spoken of as perfectly easy of accomplishment. But Rostov is already in railway communication—by a somewhat circuitous route, it is true, but the *Times* refers to lateral lines already in progress to make it more direct—with Warsaw and Vienna and onwards to the west of Europe; and it follows, therefore, that Russia has now sanctioned undertakings which will, when completed, open to travellers and commerce an unbroken line of railway communication from the frontier of Persia to the shore of the British Channel.

Although the *Times* sneers at Anglo-Indians for their dread of Russian enterprise, we do not believe there is anyone in India who will not heartily applaud the great Northern Power for her sagacity and energy in pushing on the construction of railways which ought to secure to her the principal share of the traffic between Europe and Asia. Direct access to the Persian Gulf and the Eastern seas will be invaluable to the overgrown Empire which has hitherto been in danger of being choked for want of outlets; and, once she has attained the limit of her own territory at Djulfa, she will bring irresistible pressure to bear on Persia in order to have the railway continued to her objective point—a port on the seaboard of the Gulf. The distance through Persia from Djulfa by way of Tabreez, Kirmanshah, and Dizful (near the ancient Susa) to Mohammera on the Karoon, is probably less than 600 miles, and we know that the Shah has already had under consideration schemes not only of Baron Reuter but of Russian engineers for laying down this line, which would be the last link in the great chain of railway communication from Mohammera to Calais. Such a line would necessarily involve an extension down the coast of Persia and Beloochistan to Kurrachee; but even without this extension what Anglo Indian would not hail with delight the prospect of reducing by nearly one-half the time now occupied by the voyage from India to the nearest point from which there is an uninterrupted railway communication with the capital cities of Europe? The voyage from Kurrachee to the head of the Persian Gulf might be made regularly by fast steamers in nine or ten days; and it now takes sixteen or seventeen days to reach Brindisi from Bombay. If, therefore, the railway through Russia were completed as far as Mohammera or Bussora, we believe it would attract the whole of the overland passenger traffic which now finds its way through Egypt; and a large proportion of the goods traffic also would be diverted to a line which would afford the readiest means of access to Upper Asia and the whole of Eastern Europe.

We cannot agree with the *Times*, therefore, in thinking the traffic by such a line would be inconsiderable; and we are simply amazed at the blindness of the English journal, when it complacently remarks that, if the Russians are so foolish as to spend their money in constructing the railway, the shrewd English merchant will be much obliged to them and will use it for his own advantage. Surely the *Times* must know that Russian railways have been and will be built, not with Russian, but with English money. The amount of the foreign loans contracted by Russia is already about 150,000,000*l.*, chiefly lent by English capitalists; and, so long as there are geese enough on the London Stock Exchange to lay golden eggs for her, Russia will go on borrowing money to carry out her political and commercial designs. She runs no risk in raising a new loan, she merely increases the securities against a breach of the peace by her creditors, for England could not go to war with a Power to which she has lent millions upon millions to buy arms and construct railways without danger of sharing the fate of the stricken eagle:—

> Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
> He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel.

Let England, however, by all means go on supplying other nations, her enemies included, with the sinews of war, provided only she will shake off the political apathy which keeps her from employing any portion of her own resources in ways which would enable her to counteract hostile designs. The *Times* is wrong in supposing that Anglo-Indians are alarmed at the progress of Russia; they are only annoyed at the political timidity and want of enterprise of English statesmen in letting Russia occupy, without resistance, a wide field of action from which it may be hereafter necessary to drive her by force of arms. The *Times* comforts itself with the belief, that whatever Power may build an overland railway to the Persian Gulf, English merchants will reap the profit; but it ought to be known in England by this time that, wherever Russia penetrates, her first anxiety is to ruin English trade by means of crushing protective duties. If, then, Lord Derby quietly looks on while Russian projectors gain concessions from the Shah for continuations southwards of the Tiflis-Djulfa Railway, not only Persian trade but the trade by this route with India and China will be converted into a Russian monopoly; and England, though she now plumes herself on her shrewdness in having nothing to do with such unprofitable schemes, may find herself compelled to guarantee a rival railway from Bagdad to Constantinople, and besides, to commence a terrible struggle for the purpose of restoring her influence in Persia. It would be true economy, therefore, for the English Ministry to assert its authority at Teheran now, and, even at the risk of guaranteeing a Persian loan, to gain the control of the railway that must be constructed from the Gulf to the Russian frontier. With this portion of the overland route in English hands, England would be able to negotiate with Russia on equal terms for the carriage at fair rates between Europe and Asia of travellers and goods belonging to both nations.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

THE reply of Lord George Hamilton to Mr. Dunbar was the first intimation which we received of the fate of the Gaekwar. The result indicates that the Government have acted in accordance with the advice of the India Council, and confirms what I reported some fortnight ago to be the probable issue of the case. The story goes—and I believe it to be thoroughly true—that on Lord Salisbury finding his Council divided in opinion,—a strong minority being in favour of acquittal,—he suggested that the subject should be made a question for the Government, and the Proclamation, therefore, though drafted in India, was revised here by the Cabinet. The news of this event is too fresh upon us to enable me to reflect any opinion that has been formed thereon, but certain it is that no sooner had Lord George Hamilton made his announcement then several members expressed (in private) their determination to criticise the conduct of the Government. At that time, however, the terms of the Proclamation were not known. They have, however, just been published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and, if I judge rightly, they are calculated to disarm one important element in the opposition. This, however, will be the weak point of the Government:—that if the Gaekwar could be deposed, and deserved deposition, apart from his guilt or innocence, in regard to the imputations just inquired into, why should they have appointed a Commission at all? Upon this point the English press is very likely to go against the Government.

But a far more important subject with us just now than the Gaekwar is the motion of Dr. Kenealy on the Tichborne trial After many evasions "the member for Stoke," as Mr. Disraeli calls him,—(dropping the word "honourable")—has at length been forced by the House to bring his motion forward. All this afternoon Westminster has been crowded just as it used to be during the great trial in the Queen's Bench. When Dr. Kenealy arrived at the House he was received by a crowd of some 2,000 persons who set up such a ringing cheer as has not been heard in Westminster Hall since the Coronation banquet. The chamber is densely crowded with members and strangers, and it is probable that the debate will last for several hours. At the most no man but Mr. Whalley is expected to speak in support of the motion, but there will be several long replies doubtless from Sir Henry James and Mr. Russell Gurney, for both those gentlemen have prepared themselves with speeches. They, however, can say little more than was so well said by Mr. Waddy the other evening—a speech, by the way, which has been all the talk of the town. There is not the slightest sympathy either in the House or among the educated classes with Dr. Kenealy, but there is an alarming feeling lest the Kenealy-Orton cause should take greater hold upon the working classes. It is believed by some of the best electioneering agents that, if a general election were now on hand, the Tichborne party would carry a dozen seats, and the Tichborne case has already played a share in two or three recent elections—notably the one at Canterbury. It is said that Dr. Kenealy is making a profit of £500 a week, out of that rag, the *Englishman*.

The subject of privilege raised by Mr. Sullivan arises out of the anomalous position of journalists, as illustrated in the recent proceedings in Parliament. Besides, is not Mr. Sullivan editor, and has he not suffered imprisonment for his writings? It would have been a serious matter for Parliament if he had persisted in his intention to have a sitting with closed doors on the occasion of the Kenealy debate. Dr. Kenealy's friends would at once have made a grievance of the fact, by alleging that the House would not permit the reporters to be present when their champion spoke. The matter which Mr. Sullivan has in hand is an important one, and it is most likely to be reformed; in fact it has, I believe, already been determined that the press shall hereafter have a recognised position in the House, and that they shall not be turned out excepting by a vote of the House,—and not as at present at the mere caprice of a member who "espies strangers."

Affairs in Burma and in China are assuming an attitude of increasing importance. The latest news to hand from China indicates not only that commerce is very bad for Europeans, but that the Chinese Government are likely to adopt a vigorous policy towards the foreigner. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion respecting the evil intentions of the Chinese towards Europeans. For the present they are very humble and moderately pliant, as was illustrated by their assenting to the demands of Mr. Wade in the matter of Mr. Margary's murder, but they are providing themselves with iron clads, with rifled cannon, and breach-loaders at such a rapid rate, that their ultimate intentions look like war. In a few years they will be able to assume a bold front towards the Governments of Europe, and should the first collision occur, as is very probable, with Russia, they will find that power a very considerable amount of employment on her far off frontiers. But be this as it may, those who take an interest in the affairs of the Chinese Empire are becoming more and more concerned at the increasing prospect of so vast a nation being thoroughly armed and drilled upon European principles. In regard to Burmese affairs you in India know quite as much as I can tell you. The letter of the *Times'* correspondent at Rangoon on the subject of Mr. Margray's murder finds on one important point a general confirmation in those quarters here which receive correspondence from Rangoon and Akyab. I refer to the suspicion that the changed attitude of the tribes and Chinese in the neighbourhood of the murder was due to the attitude of the Burmese officials.

I hope your readers will not rely upon the *Times* for affording them any cue to public opinion here on the recent army debate on Lord Elcho's motion, or in regard to the wider subject relating to the condition and prospects of the army. We are flooded week by week by pamphlets or discussions on this important theme, but such rosy views as those which are taken by the *Times* are to be found nowhere but in the columns of that journal. No one can talk among any dozen of his acquaintances, especially if they are men who have travelled and who know what is being done in other countries, without observing that public opinion is rapidly undergoing a change on the subject of our army. The feeling is growing rapidly (this view is even held by some of the Radicals in Parliament) that the voluntary system should be supplemented by a modified form—ballot or otherwise—of compulsory service. For the present it satisfies the Chancellor of the Exchequer that nothing should be done in the matter of reorganization, and the Liberals are naturally anxious that the Cardwell scheme should have a few years' trial. The hope is however slight that that scheme will be a success, for it can never reach one weak point of the present system—the youth and the inferiority in physique of the recruits. Increased pay may do something, and most people regard a competition with the labour market as the true remedy unless we adopt some form of compulsory service.

A great but less urgent question of finance is also pressing upon us, and has been the more prominently brought to notice by the Budget proposals of the present Government. For years past—ever since John Stuart Mill and Mr. Gladstone expressed their conversion to the view—public opinion has been growing in favour of more vigorous efforts being made to reduce the National Debt. So far back as 1853 Mr. Gladstone made a determined though abortive effort in that direction, and he renewed it when he took office under Lord Palmerston in 1859. During the eight budgets which he introduced as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and through the period of his successor, Mr. Lowe, the reduction of the National Debt has amounted to nearly forty millions. This has mainly been accomplished by terminable annuities, and terminable annuities have now come to be regarded as a special feature of Liberal policy. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, proposes to reduce the debt by payments *en bloc* from year to year, and this proceeding has aroused the ire of some of the Liberal financiers. The latter argue that Sir Stafford has proposed a scheme which the emptiness of his exchequer will not permit him to initiate, and that when it is adopted it will be suspended immediately there is a deficit. Further, that it will not give the public an opportunity of showing the advantages of terminable annuities.

DO JACKALS EAT SUGAR-CANE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do jackals eat sugar-cane? I am told by a competent authority that, if this query were put to naturalists, the answer would be a direct "No," and yet the evidence I have collected on this point seems to me to be so overwhelmingly in favour of a reply in the affirmative that, if my belief regarding it were tested, I should be found to be strongly disposed to rebel against all authority on the subject.

Being at present in the districts, I have not the means of referring to works on natural history to find out if there is a consensus of opinion on this subject among naturalists. I have only been able to consult Waterton, who, as you must know, was a born naturalist, but all that I can learn from him is that "animals which go in flocks are known to live on the fruits of the earth, and those who shun the society of their own species contrive to maintain themselves by preying on their fellow-creatures." This rule is far from being satisfactory for my purpose, for it is of too general a nature to allow of the deduction therefrom of any rigid inference, such as that the carnivora exist as exclusively on flesh as do the herbivora on the vegetable products of the earth. Besides, the jackals, although of the genus carnivora, are well known to be gregarious, though they might hunt for their food singly.

Now I will lay my evidence before you in full, and would, in the interest of natural history, appeal to the experience of those of your readers whose official duties may have led them to travel in sugar-cane-growing districts, either to bear it out substantially, or to contradict it.

I had heard that in a certain district there had been a falling off in the area of sugar-cane cultivation, and that it was disputed whether this was not owing to the incidence of the assessment on it being heavy. As my work brings me in daily contact with the ryots, I was naturally led to clear this moot point for myself. Amongst other interesting information, I learnt, wherever I went, that jackals have a great liking for sugar-cane, and that they consequently prove very destructive to that crop, and in a certain part of the country I was told, that the loss from this cause has been notably increasing for the last seven or eight years, ever since panthers, which were a great check on the jackals, have ceased to roam over it and make temporary homes for themselves in the sugar-cane fields.

When I found people living miles apart bearing exactly the same testimony against the jackal, I thought it well worth the trouble to visit a few standing sugar-cane fields to ascertain its correctness. So far as the extent of the damage done was concerned, I had ample ocular demonstration, and I counted (they were cutting down the fields) from 15 to 30 per cent of the canes either partially or wholly unfit for purposes either of seed or of pressing, and I must own that it never struck me to entertain even the shadow of a doubt that the mischief was due to jackals. A gentleman to whom I communicated these circumstances, however, expressed doubts as to whether the porcupine was not the really guilty party, as, he said, it was opposed to our present knowledge of natural history that the jackal, a carnivorous animal, should eat sugar-cane. This, of course, set me on making fresh and fuller inquiries which gave the following results, viz—1st. Several Wagres, who, while employed as watchmen of sugar-cane fields, had shot and poisoned jackals, were ready to swear that they killed some of them in the act of eating. 2ndly. Respectable Koonbis and men engaged in watering the fields also stated that they had seen jackals eating sugar-cane with their own eyes. 3rdly. To the test question, "how do they eat it," the reply of these people was invariably the same, although some of them live some 20 miles apart from each other, that they (the jackals, of course) catch the canes between their jaws and poise their bodies so as to be able to hold their heads well up. (This idea was generally conveyed to me by means of signs and postures). And, 4thly, the proof that I obtained for myself in this wise:—I got a dead jackal and a live porcupine and examined their jaws, and then the dental impressions on a lot of damaged sugar-canes by me. I further got the porcupine to do me the favour of working at a cane or two with his monstrous-sized incisors two in each jaw. All these steps led to but one conclusion, that the charge that the jackals eat-sugar cane is true.

Now, I have stated my case, and trust that your readers having information on the subject will comment on it.

F.

Kattywar, May. 9

BOMBAY.

SURGEON MAJOR R. BOUSTEAD is appointed to be Acting Civil Surgeon of Tanna during the absence of Surgeon-Major Atkins, or until further orders.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS NUSSERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and Abdool Kurrim Lookmanjee are promoted from the second to the First Grade, with effect from the 15th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rowjee Ragoo was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment, for having stolen a copper pot.

TORTURE.—A buggywalla was yesterday ordered by Mr. C P. Cooper to pay a fine of one rupee, for having ill-treated his horse by driving him while in an unfit state.

THE S.S. KING ARTHUR.—Although this vessel has been docked, as stated in our issue of yesterday, the cause of her sudden leakage has not, we are informed, been yet ascertained.

MR. J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

MR. W. E. GORDON is appointed to be in charge of the Office of Accountant General and to officiate as Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. V. CARTER is appointed to act as Surgeon of the Gocoldass Tejpall Hospital during such time as Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett acts as Sanitary Commissioner, or until further orders.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of Rowjee Ragoo, whose death was occasioned by injuries sustained by him through his having accidentally fallen down the stairs in his house.

CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY is appointed by the Governor in Council to be a member of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay in the room of Mr. C. Currey resigned, and he is also appointed to be a member and Chairman of the Town Council, vice Mr. Currey resigned.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Cavaliere A. G. Pilastri.

THEFT.—Valba Lallia was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and charged on four separate counts, with having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from four different persons. His Worship sentenced him to receive eight stripes for the first offence, and fifteen months' imprisonment for the remaining three.

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that cholera has not disappeared from the city. Since our last, two cases occurred in Gunnesh Pait, one in Meethgunge and three in Kushba; all of these proved fatal. Five cases have occurred at the village of Dhue, about sixteen miles from Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY.—Since the appearance of cholera in the city, the city Municipality have placed peons on the banks of the rivers to prevent people from using river water for drinking purposes. This step is taken in the right direction, as most of the city inhabitants drink water from the rivers, especially those who reside on the banks of the rivers.—*Id.*

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A man named Deen Mahomed was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigourous imprisonment for having been found in possession of a quantity of wool, without being able to account satisfactorily for it. The defendant alleged that he had found it on one of the bunders lying loose, and had picked it up.

BUYING MILITARY STORES.—Shaik Shabboodeen, described as a muccadum, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Rs. 15, being treble the value of a number of articles consisting mainly of military clothing, which he had bought from Gunner Michael O'Hare in contravention of the Mutiny Act.

ASSAULTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Virjee Runchore was prosecuted by Hajee Syud Abbas for having assaulted him on the previous day, and was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard.—At the same Court, Shaik Kurreem was fined Rs. 10 for having assaulted a Chinaman.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th May was 376, being 16 less than in the preceding week, 72 more than the total of the week ending 12th May 1874, and 52 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 258 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd May 1875, Rs. 28,66,575; add silver received during the week Rs. 1,73,689; deduct new coin paid during the week Rs. 3,56,000; balance Rs. 26 84,264. There are in addition 7,174 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The twenty-fourth annual report of the Oriental Bank Corporation states that the business of 1874 yields a net available balance of £186,000. Part of this money has already been dealt with by paying a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital for the half-year ended the 30th of June last. It is now proposed to pay a like dividend for the December half-year. This will leave £6,000 to be carried to the new account.

WANTED, SIXTY HYMN BOOKS.—On Wednesday night when the Rev. Dr. Somerville first preached in the Memorial Hall, small hymn books, "Sankey's hymns," were freely distributed to the audience, that they might join in singing with the choir; and the request was twice distinctly repeated that they might be left in the seats when the people went out. Notwithstanding, when the books came to be collected again, sixty were found wanting.—*Madras Mail.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—At an inquest on the body of Luximon Soobana, which was held yesterday, it was stated in evidence that the deceased was a permanent-way inspector on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and that on the 10th instant he had got up on the outside of a goods train, and thus proceeded with it for some time. On reaching the place where his business for the day was to be performed, he jumped off the train and was thrown violently down, receiving severe injuries to his right foot and thigh which ultimately resulted in his death. Verdict accordingly.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.—At an annual general meeting of shareholders of the company held yesterday Mr. A Tait in the chair, it was resolved that a dividend of 6 per cent for the past year be paid to the shareholders. The accounts made up to 31st March 1875 and the directors' report were accepted and adopted. Mr. Tait was re-elected a director, and the election of Mr. W. Prescot as a director was confirmed. Messrs. M. Mowat and J. O'Connell were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 each. The affairs of the company appear to be in a satisfactory condition. A report of the proceedings will appear in an early issue.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY AT A HINDOO TEMPLE.—We are requested to state that a contemporary was in error in saying yesterday that the new temple of "Luxmee Narayen," built on the large charitable premises above the Cawasjee Patell Tank, was built under the supervision of Mr. Macoond Ramchundrajee, an assistant in the Public Works Department. Mr. Macoond simply furnished the design for the temple which, in its completeness and appropriateness for the purposes of a Hindoo temple, does him great credit. The consecration ceremony commences to-day and will be concluded on Sunday, when the idols of Luxmee and Narayen will be placed side by side in the new temple. They have been hewn out of white marble (procured from a place beyond Ahmedabad) by a Hindoo sculptor; and measure more than five feet in height. A large number of Brahmins will be employed for three days in the ceremonies, during the performance of which only Hindoos will be allowed to be on the premises of the Madhow Baug, which has been lately built and endowed by Messrs. Varjeevundas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas. A grand illumination will take place on Sunday evening in honour of the consecration of the temple.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th May, 4 P.M.—Weather Clear, Wind N., Ther 90.

CARWAR, 13th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Fine, Wind W. S. W. 3 to 4. Ther. 85, Bar. 29·96.

MANGALORE, 13th May, 4 P.M.—Weather Fine, Wind S. to N. N., Ther. 88 by 81, Min. 81, W. B. 81, Bar. 24 73.

TUTICORIN 13th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Fair, Wind L.S. E., Ther. 88, Bar. 29·78.

VINGORLA, 13th May, 5 P.M.—Weather Clear, Wind S.W., Moderate, Ther. 93.

TIGER SHOOTING NEAR TANNA.

NOT many weeks ago we reported the successful shikarring of His Highness Ali Shah and party within forty miles of Bombay at Titwala, we have now to record another shikarring adventure of the same party, even more successful than the former one, near Tanna. On Monday last *Khabbur* was brought that three tigers were infesting the country near Tanna, and accordingly His Highness Ali Shah, his brother, Aga Janjee, and his two sons, Aga Shahdinshah and Aga Noordinshah, with Persian servants, left for the Tanna station on Tuesday and proceeded thence to the village of Cowsee, where their camp had been pitched a few hours before they arrived. In the evening they received information that the tigers had killed a cow on the hill near the village, and they proceeded to the hill on the following morning in pursuit and soon found that the three tigers were all lying down together in the valley below. The party here divided for the purpose of surrounding the tigers; on one side of the place were Aga Janjee Shah and Aga Shahabdinshah and on the other side, rather nearer to the tigers were His Highness Ali Shah and his other son, Aga Noordinshah. On the two first named approaching within twenty paces there being a few bushes only between them and the tigers, the largest of them rose with a great roar and made his way towards the opposite side where His Highness Ali Shah and his son were standing. His Highness had the first opportunity, and with a well directed shot, seriously disabled the tiger, but only enough to make him retire furiously roaring into the surrounding jungle. Shortly after the two other tigers came out and went towards Aga Janjee who shot one dead on the spot, and the other came towards His Highness Ali Shah who killed him with his second bullet. The wounded tiger was then pursued, and, after an hour and a half, he was also bagged. This animal was a well known man-eater, he had killed a man and wounded two others on the previous week, and about two hundred animals had been destroyed by the three tigers. The people of Cowsee and the surrounding villages collected about 500 in number and offered their thanks to His Highness for delivering them from their enemies. His Highness and his shikarring party have proved themselves to be excellent sportsmen, and they have followed their game in the most fearless manner, disdaining the climbing of trees or any other method but shikarring on foot. The dead bodies of the tigers were brought to Byculla station on Wednesday evening, where a crowd of natives soon collected to gaze on them.

THE NEW LOAN OF 2½ CRORES OF RUPEES.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1875.

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

Financial Department, Simla, the 13th May 1875.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the manner following:—

2 Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. The form and conditions of these Notes will be those of the Notes of the Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865 of which loan they will form a part. Not Note will be issued for less than five hundred rupees or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees. The Notes will be payable to order and interest thereon will be paid, half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November in each year.

3. Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received by the Comptroller General at Calcutta, from this date to noon of Wednesday the 16th June next, for the whole or part of the above-named sum of two crores and fifty lakhs of rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Wednesday the 16th June next.

6. The amounts of accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, on the following dates—

One-fifth on the 1st July 1875.
One-fifth on the 2nd August 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st September 1875.
One-fifth on the 1st October 1875.
One fifth on the 1st November 1875.

Payment of any instalment except the first, will be accepted before the due date, but not before the 1st. July next. Interest upon the amount of each instalment paid before the 1st November next, will be paid in advance, from the date when such instalment is received, to the 31st October next.

7. Payment may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India that may be named in the tenders.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or from an officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a Banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay or by Government Promissory Notes duly endorsed to the Comptroller General for a sum of not less than one per centum on the amount for which tender is made. This deposit of one per cent. will be considered as in part payment of the last instalment; it will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after allotment, be exchanged for a Government Promissory Note.

9. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will be exchanged for Promissory Notes, as soon as possible.

10. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and declared before any tender is opened. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

11. Tenders at the declared minimum rate, and rates above the declared minimum will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rates. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

12. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted, for general information, at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

By order of the Governor General in Council,
(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Holloway's Pills.—Good Digestion.—With the weather alarmingly changeable, and foul miasmas penetrating to the very sources of life, the skin will become inactive, and the digestion impaired, unless corrected by suitable means. Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest, speediest, and best corrective of indigestion. Loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments they excite in the stomach of proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, absolutely necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH MAY.

The only members of the Prince of Wales' suite at present positively settled to accompany him, are Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn, and Lieut. Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerries, Dr. Fayrer and Lord Suffield, Dr. Russell of the *Times*, and a flood of special correspondents will accompany.

THE KING OF BURMA.

The King of Burma's warlike preparations continue, but it is believed at Simla that they will all end in bluster. He will make [a show until he learns that we are in earnest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW LOAN FOR 2½ CRORES OF RUPEES.

CALCUTTA, 13TH MAY.

The *Gazette of India* to-day publishes the particulars of a new Loan for 2½ crores of rupees, interest at four per cent. The form of the conditions is the same as the Transfer Loan of the 1st May 1865, and forming part of that loan. Tenders will be received at Calcutta till noon on the 16th June. The minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and will be declared before the tenders are opened.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

The Marquis d'Harcourt has been appointed to succeed the late Comte de Jarnac as French Ambassador at London.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

The semi-official press of Berlin emphatically affirm the pacific intention of Germans, and declare that relations with France have never been more friendly since 1870.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 13TH MAY.

The s.s. Venetia, with outward Indian Mails, left here for Bombay at mid-night on the 12th instant.

The s.s. Australia sailed for Galle and Calcutta at 6-15 A.M. this morning.

LONDON, 12TH MAY, AFT

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steadier.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 102¼

Bar Silver 57

The sum of £265,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Vindomora and Clive.

SIR THOMAS STEELE, commanding the Aldershot division, has cancelled the standing order which has been in force since 1857, forbidding the use of bands of music to play the troops to or from church or in the division on Sunday.

FROM Messrs. Lloyd and Cheshire's Indian Tea Report, we see that the quantity imported to London during the first three months of the year was 6,115,500lbs. as compared with 3,450,000lbs. imported during the same period of last year.

A TELEGRAM from Algiers (April 17) states that the operations for refloating the Storm Finch, which recently grounded on that coast, have been prevented by the roughness of the sea. A diver has recovered the body of Major Booky and his funeral will take place to-day.

ADVICES from St. Petersburg, dated April 20, state that a conspiracy has been discovered in Khiva for assassinating all the Russians there. The Chief of Urgendsch has been made prisoner. The Russian papers accuse the Emir of Afghanistan of complicity, because Afghan outposts are roaming along the Upper Oxus. Military operations are intended.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have issued this year a report more favourable than previous ones, and probably more reliable, as they deal with facts rather than fancies and anticipations. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is declared, and coal is coming more into request. Copper ore is also said to have been found on the estate.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, goes to England on privilege leave from June 1st. As Mr. Justice Turner has on a previous occasion officiated in the appointment, and is in every way qualified to uphold the dignity of the highest judicial office in the North-West, there are strong reasons for believing he will officiate during the absence of the Chief Justice.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, May 10, to the *Madras Times*, says that Sir Douglas Forsyth is expected by the next steamer from Calcutta, and will proceed to Mandalay accompanied by an escort consisting of one captain, two subalterns and seventy-two rank and file of the 21st Fusiliers, and one officer and twelve men of the Royal Artillery. The King professes anxiety for peace but continues making large purchases of provisions in the Rangoon market. The monsoon has fairly commenced.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society's Council, Sir Edward Colebrooke was appointed President for the ensuing year, in the room of Sir Bartle Frere, who has been obliged to resign from pressure of official work, and especially because he will have to accompany, in a few months, the Prince of Wales to India. Sir Bartle Frere, however, remains on the Council as a member. Mr. James Fergusson is elected as one of the Vice-Presidents. The Council has been strengthened by the introduction of several names well known in literary and scientific circles.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* learns that ex-Ridingmaster Hankins, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who has just been superseded for being absent without leave, has now the command of a cavalry regiment in the Carlist army. Mr. Hankins served with Garibaldi when only sixteen years of age, and afterwards enlisted into the 15th Hussars, from which regiment he obtained his Commission from the rank of sergeant-major. A wealthy gentleman, late a captain in a crack cavalry corps, accompanied Mr. Hankins to Spain, and has also entered the service of Don Carlos.

MR. FARLEY LEITH, M.P., has presented to the House of Commons a petition from the East India Association, complaining of the delay which has taken place in carrying out the provisions of the 33rd Vic., cap. 3, sec. 6, for affording facilities for the admission of the natives of India into the Indian Civil Service. The Act, the petitioners assert, remains inoperative, so far as all the offices exclusively held by the covenanted Civil Service of India are concerned, by reason of the omission or prolonged delay of the Government of India to frame such regulations as were intended by the Act.

A LETTER from Hongkong in the *Cologne Gazette* says that the Chinese Government has ordered steps to be taken for increasing the arsenal and the ship-building establishments at Foo-chow, so as to make them suitable for building ironclads. Meanwhile two iron-plated ships are to be ordered in England, and a frigate is being got ready to proceed to the English coast under the Chinese flag, with four commanders of ships of war and twenty six naval officers and engineers, who are to endeavour to obtain a practical knowledge of seamanship in the English naval arsenals.

LORD ELCHO has given notice that on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates he will move that, while expressing no opinion as to the necessity or expediency of enlisting and training immature lads for the service of the Crown, with a view to their ultimate development into efficient manhood, this House is of opinion that no youth under twenty years of age should be reckoned an effective soldier and borne as such on the Army Estimates; and this House is further of opinion that the number of youths under twenty years of age enlisted, and serving in each arm of the service, should be annually and separately stated in the Estimates.

THE *National Gazette*, of April 19, says:—"The report that Austria and Russia have supported the representations of the German Government to the Cabinet at Brussels is entirely confirmed. According to trustworthy information derived from diplomatic quarters in Berlin, the Austrian Envoy in Brussels was instructed ten days ago to state verbally to the Belgian Cabinet that Austria regards the representations contained in the German Note of the 3rd of February as thoroughly well founded, and that she can only give the Belgian Government the friendly advice to comply, as far as practicable, with the wishes of Germany. Russia is said to have supported the German Note at Brussels in a still more pressing manner."

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that the day previous to Lady Hobart's departure for the hills, her Ladyship addressed a very kind letter to His Highness the Prince of Arcot, in reply to one of condolence from the Prince. Her Ladyship asked His Highness to accept as a gift the late Lord Hobart's favourite charger. The horse was sent to the Shady Mahal, and will, we may be sure, highly prized, and kept with the greatest care. It is a handsome bay Arab named *Selim*, and cost about Rs. 3,000. We also learn that Lady Hobart, with great kindness and consideration, distributed sums of money to the families of the men who lost their lives by the accident at the Wallajah bridge, on the evening of Lord Hobart's funeral.

THE correspondent at Tashkend of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, who is credited with good information, states that an advance of the Chinese force into Eastern Turkestan and Kashgar is anticipated in the course of the spring. The general commanding the force, Youn, has concentrated his troops on the frontier. The advance is expected to take place near Orumtsi. Yacoob Beg is fully prepared for the defence of his country. He continues to entertain close relations with Russia, and does much to promote commerce with that country. Two fresh Russian caravans have started for Kashgar. Quiet prevails at present at Khokand. The insurgents continue to hold the southern khanate. Fresh hostilities are expected in the course of the summer. In consequence of a failure of crops in Kashgar, corn and rice are being imported from Khokand.

THE King of Burmah is said to have been uniformly kind to Christian missionaries, and they are now the only people to put in a word for him. One writes:—"Seldom has a Christian King given such munificent help," and he desires that the "favours granted so kindly by this good monarch" may not be forgotten. Again, we are told that "to his liberality the missionaries owe their handsome compound, their seemly church, their large school and their commodious dwelling." Seeing the toleration of their sovereign, who is also the protector of their faith, the Hpoongyees, a sort of very high Boodhist priest, frequently crowd the Christian house of worship on holidays and festivals, and not infrequently ask that tracts and books, explaining the Christian faith, may be given them. Many of these men are said to visit the missionaries daily, and to treat them with the respect due to their own monastic superiors.

AN important discovery of old official records has been made at the India Office. Whilst the Museum was being transferred to South Kensington, a large number of documents turned up,—we believe, in a box supposed to contain nothing, or simply rubbish,—and these actually proved to be papers of considerable value relating to the affairs of the East India Company in Hindustan between the reigns of James the First and George the Second. This is a wonderful windfall for the India Museum authorities, and it is expected that the records discovered will throw much light upon the questionable transactions of the English in the East during a stormy period. It is supposed that amongts the documents, which are numerous, several important fac-similes, or even originals, of treaties with the principal Hindu and Mohammedan dynasties of the time will be found, which will afford a good deal of information about the historical entanglements of the period.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"Our Bombay contemporaries have found a new source of amusement. After trying to out-do each other in special telegram, the *Gazette* says:—

'We need scarcely say that a local contemporary's special telegrams from Simla about the appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Madras are utterly unfounded and ridiculous.'

'To this the *Times* furnishes a counterblast.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

'*Baroda, May* 5.—The report in one of your contemporaries of the installation of Tarabace, Ranee Jumnabee's daughter, is not only unfounded but utterly absurd. No female can be placed on the *guddee*.'"

Our Calcutta contemporary might have added that both our statements have been proved to be true, while both the *Times of India's* have been proved to be false.

THE article on Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's 'Lord Shelburne,' in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, is by Mr. Hayward; that on 'Indian Missions' is by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the well-known Orientalist. It is likely that the latter will be re-published as a pamphlet by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and be also disseminated by the Church Missionary Society, for all such bodies have greatly at heart the principal thesis which Dr. Caldwell supports, that Hindoos who have turned Christians in India, have by no means morally deteriorated. Dr. Caldwell—an LL.D. for many years of Glasgow University—was made the other day a D.D. of Durham by diploma—a step considered somewhat rare, as Honorary D.D's are much more common than D.D.'s by diploma. It is understood Dr. Caldwell will, if certain technical difficulties can be removed, be shortly appointed to be the first bishop of a new Indian See, where he will have control over many of the chief Hindoo pastorates of Southern India.

THE Lower House of Convocation, at their last meeting on Friday, the 16th April, unanimously adopted the following resolutions proposed by Canon Jeffreys, regarding the eastward position:—"That this House, having regard to the fact of the existing widespread diversity of practice with reference to the position of the celebrant in the administration of the Holy Communion, is convinced that it will be best for the welfare of the Church that such diversity be not disturbed, that in cases where changes are made and disputes arise it be left to the ordinary to determine which practice shall be adopted." The following rider was subsequently proposed by the Dean of Winchester, seconded by Canon Butler, and also carried unanimously:—"And further, this House declares that by this resolution no sanction is intended to be given to any doctrine other than what is set forth in the Prayer-book and Articles of the Church of England." The House decided to postpone the consideration of the ornaments rubric, involving the subject of the Eucharistic vestments. The Prolocutor, with his assessors, afterwards presented the resolution adopted to the Archbishop and bishops, and his Grace prorogued the House until the 29th of June.

THE Alert and Discovery, ships for the Arctic Expedition, were commissioned in the second week in April by Captain Stephenson, who will command the latter vessel. The Discovery made a preliminary trial of her machinery and anchor gear on Saturday, April 17th, the result of which was, it is stated, to bring out several slight defects to be remedied in her machinery. She proves also to be not quite so swift as the Alert, but the trial was regarded as on the whole satisfactory. On the same day both vessels were inspected by Prince Louis of Hesse. It is said that the dockyard officials have received orders that both ships must be completely equipped and out of hand by the end of this week. It is also reported that chaplains for the expedition have not yet been appointed, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding clergymen sufficiently robust for the service. Six ice masters from Dundee have gone to Portsmouth to join the expedition. It is said that the captains who have returned from the seal fishing believe that considerable quantities of ice will be met this season in Melville Bay, and think it unfortunate that the ships did not sail in March. The *Post* says that nothing is known at the Admiralty of a statement which has been made public to the effect that the Prince of Wales will accompany the expedition some distance to sea on board the royal yacht Osborne.

THE *Calcutta Statesman*:—"We confess to aving read with astonishment the following statement telegraphed to a Bombay contemporary by its Baroda correspondent:—'Sir R. Meade has sent a circular letter to the Baroda Field Force thanking them for their exertions on Wednesday last, and for their forbearance from bloodshedding while they were being insulted and pelted by the mob.' If such a document had been circulated by a bloated Alderman, after a street row on Ludgate Hill, we might have found some excuse for it, but Sir Richard Meade is both a politician and a soldier, and we therefore are at a loss to understand what could have prompted him to commit a mistake which may well be ranked with the most serious of the grave political errors committed within the past few years. It is but very recently that the Secretary of State for India administered a castigation to Sir Philip Wodehouse for having neglected to call in the aid of the troops to suppress the Bombay riots; and the Marquis of Salisbury then pointed out how necessary it was in a country like India, to deal promptly and severely with dangerous mob demonstrations. In referring to the employment of troops at Bombay, Lord Salisbury certainly did not mean that our soldiery should merely be paraded in order to display the forbearance with which they could endure the insults and blows of rioters, and it seems to us that if an example was needed at Bombay, it was still more urgently required at Baroda.'"

INSOLVENT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Oomersey Velljee, lately a merchant.

Doongursey Laljee, broker.

Doongursey Sejpall, formerly a cultivator, now unemployed.

Munoredass Goverdhundass, rent contractor.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, a watch-repairer.

Nurrotumdass Tapidass, who formerly carried on business on his own account, and also in partnership with Hurrikissondass Dayaram as a merchant and broker, and lately on his own account alone.

Adam Cassum, bricklayer.

Seedick Mowladeena, Hawker in piece goods.

Abdoolla Jooma, Dyer.

Dossabhoy Muncherjee Chocksey, formerly a fitter, now unemployed.

Harry Wittoba and Bhana Fuckeer, tailors.

Manocklall Gopalldass, merchant.

Rex Ernest Mitchell, formerly a keeper of a Boarding and Lodging house, now unemployed.

Venayeck Cassinath, formerly a clerk, at present unemployed.

Seecundrabeebee, wife of Oosman Sheriff bin Hoossein Sheriff, and daughter of the late Syed Hoossein Allyshaw Cadree, none.

Shamjee Cullianjee, lately a merchant, at present unemployed.

Anundrow Pootlajee, formerly an English writer.

Boldero Benson Coury, a sea-faring man, at present unemployed.

Walljee Seeba, billiard-marker.

Wamon Wittoba Naique, clerk in the Medical Store Office

Dorabjee Jamsetjee Bengalee, unemployed.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 14th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 1st, 6 feet 6 inches against 7 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Cotton sowings commenced in Dadu and Sehwan Talukas. Damage to wheat crops in Sehwam from blight, and gram attacked by worm. Fever in Sehwan, Johi, and Mirpus Batora. Cattle-disease in Sehwn and Kotri. Measles in Jerruck and Kheti and Tapas Ghorabari and Kuth. No fresh cases of small-pox.

Shikarpur.—Harvest generally gathered. Weather warmer but night cool. Much fever.

Haidarabad.—Rabi crops being harvested. Outturn fairly good. Small-pox continues in talukas Badin and Alhar-ka-Tanda; public health otherwise good. River steadily rising.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot and close. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Public health fair.

Ahmedabad.—Weather moderately warm. Public health good.

Kaira.—Cholera continues in Nartad. Weather hot.

Surat.—Weather and public health good.

Broach.—Public health good. Weather sultry.

Khandesh.—Cholera in Dhulia, Parola, Chalisgam, and Bhosawul Talukas. Measles and cattle-disease in some parts. Cotton market dull; Hingunghat 50 per pulla; American. Weather hot.

Nasik.—Cholera abating in all talukas; no cases at Nasik. Lands being ploughed for cultivation. Weather cooler.

Tanna.—Weather hot. Public health good. Fever in Wado and Phapur Talukas, and guinea worm and small-pox in Wada Taluka, wherein scarcity of drinking water continues to be felt at some places.

Poona.—Weather hot. Cattle-disease and fever in Indapur and Malla. Except cholera slightly in Khed and Haveli. Public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Cholera in some villages of talukaus Ankola and Copargaon; few deaths from it in Ankola Taluka. Slight cattle disease in Rahuri and Parner Tulakas. Health good.

Sholapore.—No change.

Satara.—Public health good. Ague and cattle-disease in Khatao. Days Sulty. Nights cool.

Belgaum.—Rain 10 cents. No change.

Dharwar.—Rain 4 cents, in Peta Mundargi 75. Cotton picking nearly over. Fever increasing in Gadak and Mundargi, and causing mortality in Kod, but decreasing in Hubli and Savanur. Fever in other talukas as before. Cattle-disease decreasing in Kod and Savanur.

Kanara.—Ploughing operations continue. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Kaladgi.—Weather very warm. Fever in Bijapur.

Rajkote.—No change.

Wadwan.—Weather hot. Health moderate.

Baroda.—No change.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 3rd instant) Weather warm. People in the taluka of Pen suffer to a small extent from diarrhœa and slime. Land is being prepared for sowing during the next monsoon.

Ratnagri.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo) Nagli sown in one or two talukas. Catle-disease prevails in two talukas and one peta.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon with the English Mails of the 23rd ult. on board. She left Aden on the 6th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr L T Jefferson

Mr T S Anderson

Riding Master Marshall

Mrs Reade

Mr G Costes

Mr E Dnalb

Mr J Johnson

Mr E Brandwood

Mrs R Murray's European servant

Mrs Watson and child

Sub-Commander W Clews

Lieutenant H T Faithfull

Lieutenant E A Smith

Mrs Bignell

Mr H S Symons

Dr H G Smyth

Mr Jaddo Nath Doss

Mr Guish Chunder Roy

Mrs La Touche

Miss La Touche.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr M Quinimante

Mr W W Bailey.

FROM ADEN—12 Native Servants.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 23.)

In the House of Lords the Indian Legislation Bill and the Agricultural Holdings Bill have passed through Committee.

In the Commons the breach of privilege case against the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* has collapsed, and the parties named were discharged from their attendance without being examined. The Tichborne trial case has occupied much of the attention of the House during the past week; and on Dr. Kenealy being pressed to name a day on which he would bring his motion forward, he appealed to the Premier to give him a night, and this evening has been fixed for the occasion, when Dr. Kenealy will ask for a Royal Commission to inquire into all matters connected with the late trial. A very full House and an excited debate is looked forward to. An important debate, opened by Lord Elcho, on recent army reforms and our present supply of soldiers, led to an animated discussion on the subject, without any practical results. The Dissenters' Burial Bill has been thrown out on its second reading.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have paid an unofficial visit to the King of Italy.

A fatal accident has happened to a ballon party in France, by which two celebrated aeronauts have lost their lives by asphyxia, owing to the extreme rarefaction of the atmosphere at an immense height.

Conflicts still continue between the opposing parties in Spain. The royal army has captured Mendigonia, near Estella, and Marshal Serrano has returned to Madrid.

An American has undertaken to walk round the world in twenty months.

Her Majesty is expected to leave Osborne for Windsor Castle to-day for a short time; after which the Queen will proceed to Scotland for the season.

Sir George Campbell has been returned in the Liberal interest for Kirkcaldy.

The summons which was applied for against Dr. Kenealy for an alleged libel on the sub-editor of the *Morning Advertiser* has been discharged.

Mr. Farley Leith, M.P., has presented a petition to Parliament from the Council of the East India Association to facilitate the admission of natives in India to the Indian Civil Service.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord Tredegar; Lord Alfred Hervey; Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. H. Templer, Ben. Ret.; Colonel S. R. Tickell, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Morton, Bo. Ret.; Gen. Barlow, C B.; Gen. J. Drummond; R. Rankine, Ben. M.S.; A. M. Sutherland, late E.I.C.S.; Baron Thiebault; Capt. D. Smith, of Penang; Com. G. Beazeley, R.N.; Capt. J. Cammell, R.N.; Professor Cauvin, of Ediuboro'; A. Gerrard, of the Oriental Bank Company; Col. W. A. Middleton, C.B.; Archdeacon Musgrave.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR.

MR. DUNBAR—I beg to ask whether there is any truth in the statement in the papers to-day to the effect that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has been sent to prison under a military escort.

Lord George Hamilton—Yes; it is true that the Gaekwar of Baroda was yesterday removed from Baroda, and a proclamation of the Viceroy has been issued to-day at Baroda deposing the Gaekwar and his son, but continuing the native government by permitting the widow of the late Gaekwar to adopt a member of the Gaekwar's family.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Brocklehurst said no information had been received to the effect that the King of Burmah had refused to grant to the Resident at Mandalay a body guard of one hundred soldiers for the protection of British subjects at Mandalay. He thought it probable that the present negociations with the King of Burmah would result in a friendly settlement of the difficulty which had arisen between him and the Indian Government. But if they resulted in hostilities the Indian Government would adapt its action to the circumstances.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(*London Gazette*, April 22.)

India Office, April 21, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K C S I, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the room of Barrow Helbert Ellis Esq.

India Office, April 21, 1875.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Staunton Ellis, Esq. C B, to be a Member of Council at Madras, in the room of James Duncan Sim, Esq, C S I.

A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

(*Times*, April 22.)

THE fears of Anglo-Indians assume, in all their estimates, the close neighbourhood of Russia and England in the East. As a matter of fact, the distance between the extreme outposts of the latest Russian conquests and the most northern frontiers of our Indian Empire is, measured merely by miles, very considerable, and taking into account the natural and political difficulties of the intervening territory, is enormous. But, we are told, the advances of engineering science here as elsewhere, can and will subdue the obstacles opposed by Nature to the intercourse of men. No doubt this is, in a certain sense, true. There is no desert steppe so barren, no mountain range so rugged, that man may not bridge his way across it, if only it be worth his while. But the supposition involves the whole question at issue. Russia may find herself in contact with our Indian frontier—a result in which we see nothing appalling—if she thinks it worth while to undertake the cost of forcing her Railway system across the depopulated deserts of Central or Western Asia. What then? The work will not be undertaken without a purpose, and it is incredible that the purpose should be an attack upon the British Empire in India. Nevertheless, it may be said, the advance of Russia in Asia does inevitably tend to bring her frontier nearer to ours, and, though we may make light of the danger of that approximation, we are bound to take account of it both in our European and in our Indian policy. The conquests of Russia in the region which used to be vaguely known as Independent Tartary induced M. de Lesseps to project a grand Trans-Continental Railway from Orenburg, the terminal point in Europe of the existing Russian Railway system, passing by Tashkend through what may be fairly called the most unsettled part of Asia, and joining ultimately with the British India lines in the Punjab. This scheme was purely a geographer's scheme. It simplified and gave a meaning to maps which had previously been barren of all human interest it gratified the vanity of genius, being an achievement quite as splendid and seemingly as hopless as the Suez Canal. But M de Lesseps reckoned on the support of two Governments neither of which was eager to adopt his plan with all its responsibilities. A partial survey of some of the mountainous districts to be traversed by the proposed Railway led to a modification of the scheme which deprived it of some of its most important political advantages in the eyes of the Russian Government. Neither in England nor in India was anybody dazzled by the imaginary profits of the Central Asian trade which M. de Lesseps dangled before them. So for the present the grand project of a Trans-Continental line from Orenburg to Peshawur has fallen into abeyance. Yet it is certain that Russia is pressing upon Asia with all her wealth and civilization and military power, and that she will find a path through its wilderness somehow and at some time is beyond question.

It seems, indeed, that the problem is gradually working to its own solution, and the process is worthy of our observation, even though we have no apprehensions for the future. The Russian Government in recent years has applied large sums of money to the extension of the Railway system of the Empire, and is still occupied in the construction of some very important lines. More than one of these may become the starting point for Russian Railway enterprise in Asia, but the most significant is the projected Rostov-Vladi-Kavkaz line. Rostov is probably the most considerable centre of trade in South Russia, owing its importance to its commanding position upon the Don, not far from the Northern extremity of the Sea of Azov. It is connected by Railway already with the chief towns of South and Central Russia, and as some of the lateral branches are opened up it will be brought into more direct communication with the Baltic, with North Germany, and with the Austrian dominions. The projected line will carry the Railway from Rostov to Vladi-Kavkaz, a town some thirty or forty miles north of the great ridge of the Caucasus, directly upon the line of the River Terek, which makes the Dariel Pass. Due south—or nearly so—of Vladi-Kavkaz and the Dariel is Tiflis, a historic city, the capital of Georgia, midway, or not far from it between the Euxine and the Caspian Seas. The Caucasus between Vladi-Kavkaz and Tiflis presents, we believe, no extraordinary engineering difficulties, and it is natural to suppose that when the line now projected is finished, as it probably will soon be, the extension of the system from Georgia into Western Asia will attract the ambition of Russia. From Tiflis, which is already connected with the Black Sea by a line having its terminus at the port of Poti, another line will probably be pushed eastward, without delay, through the valley of the Kur to the shores of the Caspian. But this is not the extention of which, in a political sense, we need take note. Tiflis, when it becomes the terminal point of the Russian Railway system, will be much nearer to India than any other European terminus. From Tiflis to Teheran, through Erivan and Tabreez, is comparatively but a step. The country, it is true, is a desert; and the railway would be in continual danger of attack from lawless populations acknowledging no real allegiance to any Government. But, supposing these risks to be faced, there is nothing to prevent a Railway being constructed through the heart of Persia from Tiflis to Teheran, and from Teheran to Meshed. This advance would bring the supposed Russian-Persian line to the borders of Afghanistan, were the dangers would be multiplied and the profits minimized. Through Afghanistan, the route would be carried by Herat and Kandahar through the Bolan Pass into the valley of the Indus, and might there ally itself with the Anglo-Indian Railway system.

It may be observed that the foregoing speculations assume as certain many things which are very dubious indeed. It is by no means clear that Russia will have either the means or the inclination to go on spending millions year after year upon Railway enterprises which may serve an ambitious purpose, but which in the lifetime of the present generation will not return a penny of profit. It is quite as doubtful whether the political state of Persia will be settled enough in our time to justify investors in risking their capital upon any Persian enterprises. But, taking these doubts for all they are worth, the visions of a direct Railway between Europe and India are tempting. If Russia will be at the cost of undertaking such a task,—provided she refrain in so doing from threatening the independence of Persia,—we shall not be in the least afraid to find her Railways working south-eastward from Tiflis. English commerce may be trusted to hold its own upon any ground; and if Russia were to open a dozen Railways from the European frontier to the confines of India, we should be ready to make what profit was to be made from them all. In the present case, however, the profit, we imagine, would be very inconsiderable. The trade of a country is proportioned to its natural resources and its population. The natural resources of Persia have never been developed, and the country can scarcely be said to be peopled at all. The less profitable a Railway through Persia to India would be the more danger is there of political complications arising out of it. Capitalists would demand protection for their property, and traffic of all sorts would expect to be guaranteed by some superior power against the arbitrary power of a semi-civilized Government and the lawlessness of a nomad population. These are the considerations which lead us to distrust the project of the Euphrates Valley Railway, the alternative route to this Tiflis-Teheran line. For the same reasons, Russia should hesitate to engage in the enterprise we have indicated, unless, indeed—which we are unwilling to believe—it enters into the views of her statesmen to have relations with Persia upon which at any time a quarrel might decently be founded. The possibility of this route starting from Tiflis has already carried back the thoughts of many people to the Euphrate Valley scheme, in favour of which there was a good deal to be said, if there was much more to be said against it. Unluckily for its prospects of realization, the Euphrates line cannot be brought into practical competition with any Russian route taking its starting point at Tiflis until, at all events, the connexion between the Turkish capital and the Railways of the Danube Valley has been made complete.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR.

(*Daily Telegraph* April 17.)

WE yesterday gave the reasons why we expect to learn from India that the Viceroy, exercising his undoubted right as the final Judge of the Baroda case has pronounced adversely to the Gaekwar. The subject is of such moment and interest that we resume its discussion. We have already explained the true nature of this inquiry: that it was from the first a Commission to elicit facts, not an ordinary trial, the Commissioners being as usual directed to report upon the evidence, after the fashion of investigatory proceedings here under the authority of the Crown. We also prepared the public to learn that the assertion was false which pretended that the President of the Commission stood with the native members in refusing to consider the Baroda Prince guilty; and we pointed out the importance of this correction, which would leave the Commissioners equally divided, and the question, therefore, lying as before, in the hands of Lord Northbrook alone. And in this regard, although much might be said, if it were courteous to say it, of the sentiment which may have disposed Scindia, Jeypore, and Dinkur Rao to view the evidence against Mulharrao very indulgently, we must always remember that they were invited to act by the Viceroy, and that their association in the case with the English officials, together with their high rank, confer an immunity from criticism which should not be infringed. We have, however, stated before now, and we still hold, that it was an error of judgment to thrust so difficult a task upon men thus placed; but this step having been once taken out of high rectitude and equity its consequences must, to a certain extent, be accepted. The Commission being equally divided in its report, Lord Northbrook would only be following the natural dictates of a just consideration if he were scrupulously to respect the inability or unwillingness of the native members to convict Mulharrao, and to decide on practically abandoning the charge of poisoning. It would be open, no doubt, to the Government to order a new investigation, with fresh Commissioners, and with the same or additional testimony; but this course appears to forbidden by the palpable objection that, having himself set the precedent of appointing Hindoo Commissioners, the same difficulties as before would have to be faced again by Lord Northbrook, through the reluctance—the impossibility, we might almost say—felt by Mahratta assessors in convicting a Mahratta Prince. The message now on its way will, we imagine, show that the Viceroy is willing to give effect so far to this hesitation of the native Commissioners as to abandon the criminal charge against Mulharrao. But his Excellency must have equally taken into consideration the entire accordance of the European members in their report, along with the deeply compromising character of the evidence; and it may be found as we ventured to foreshadow yesterday, that Lord Northbrook has decreed the deposition of the reigning Gaekwar from the throne of Baroda with such attendant circumstances of pains and penalties as befit a vassal Prince who has long shown himself corrupt, tyrannical, lawless, and cruel in his kingdom, and who has just escaped the sentence of an assassin by the very narrowest of chances.

Those who would at all costs have had this ruler reinstated—if any such there be—either know little of native States, or care nothing for the fate of their populations. Baroda has had only too dreadful an experience of what happens when, after escaping a personal danger, a Khunderao or a Mulharrao comes back to the Palace. The return of such a man to his *gadi* would be the signal for a savage though secret pursuit of every native implicated in the recent adverse proceedings. Those that did not fly, or were not specially guarded, would have before long been "missing," as were Bhow Sindia, Rowjee Keshove, and Govind Naik at the beginning of this evil reign. Taking fresh charter of license and defiance from his escape, a man perfectly bad would have shaken off all further pretensions to reform. The courtiers, intriguers, and worthless people who thrive by his vices would have plied the arts which have half ruined Baroda with greater impudence than ever, and the last state of that misgoverned city would have been ten times worse than the first. How, then, it may be asked, do we account for the unmistakable native sympathy shown for so nefarious a ruler? The reply is simple, the Hindoo clings to a Royalty of his own race, and has strong reasons for preferring even such a creature as Mulharrao rather than annexation and good government. In British States there is little career for native-born talent, but under such a Raj as that of Baroda, many and rich offices are open to indigenous ability, and a host of minor places of profit or honour act as the compensation for almost any faults which a ruler of an independent State may commit. Even the promise of Lord Northbrook not to annex Baroda has but partially satisfied native opinion, because, although the Viceroy is popular and perfectly well trusted by the people, it is feared that the kingdom may be "too much governed," like Mysore, to the exclusion of local claims and ambitions. There may exist a special disaffection among certain Mahrattas who regard Mulharrao, whether he procured the poisoning of Colonel Phayre's sherbet or not, as "a persecuted Prince;" but we are persuaded that the people of Baroda in general would only be too glad to have their wives, their children, and their liberties safe, if they could see the independence of their land assured. Their "wives and their children," we have said; and some may ask what this means. We will reply by citing two incidents of Mulharrao's brief reign. On the 14th October, 1873, the wife of one Bhaichand alighted from her carriage near a Jain temple. She was seen by the Gaekwar, who was then passing through the street in a carriage. He ordered two of his sepoys to apprehend the lady and convey her to his harem, upon which she fled into the temple and shut the doors. The sepoys, in the name of Mulharrao, demanded her person from the custodians of the temple. A message was sent to the lady's brother and husband, who repaired to the spot, and found the Gaekwar's men still there insisting upon the arrest of the lady. The crowd assaulted the sepoys, and belaboured them, Mulharrao, in the meantime, hiding himself. The lady's friends assembled in great force when the news spread, and resolved to arrest and beat the Gaekwar when he returned by the same street; but this was prevented by sending to effect a reconciliation with Bhaichand, who was bribed not to complain to the Resident on the subject. On another occasion, the blood of children being wanted for the palace-astrologer, three little boys were taken while passing the street, and their fingers amputated. These stories, which we cite from current and uncontradicted local records, seem too monstrous, perhaps, to be true, but they are more ordinary samples of what any Baroda citizen could relate as town-talk of Mulharrao's doings. To send such a man back to his seat, trembling with rage at his narrow escape, and no longer pretending to reform, might be sadly necessary if everything depended upon the charge of poisoning. But the English Government is responsible for the unfortunate population upon whom he would thus be turned loose again, and, looking to the evil record of the time which he has passed in the new light thrown upon it by the evidence given in this inquiry and the judgment of three members on the Commission, it would be a default of duty in the Viceroy to set Mulharrao upon his throne again. He escapes lightly enough, all things considered, if the sentence of deposition is pronounced against him.

Exercising, then, the supreme authority which should perhaps, never have been even partially delegated in so grave a matter, Lord Northbrook, we think it probable, will displace and deport Mulharrao, foregoing against him the criminal charge upon which his three countrymen declare themselves not convinced. Should this turn out to be the case, it will be said, no doubt, by some that the Calcutta Government having arraigned the Prince for felony and high treason and met with disappointment punishes him for grave misrule which was not even a count in the indictment. This is a slander which would have to be endured as the fair penalty of too rash a change from the established procedure of our Indian Rule and too generous a reliance upon native equity. But the answer is obvious. If respect should be paid to the native Commissioners regard must be had also to the English members who unanimously convict Mulharrao. As paramount authority competent to decide upon the evidence, and to receive the reports as part of the general case, Lord Northbrook might claim to mingle clemency with justice in relinquishing the heavy charge of felony against this man, and only so far acting upon the facts divulged as to anticipate by five months his inevitable deposition. The state of Baroda ever since the advent of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji as Dewan has been such that reform had grown hopeless. The good men who mingled with the advisers of the Court, like the Dewan himself, Kazi Shahabudin and others, have found themselves practically impotent; and but for the patient nature of the Jains and Banias, who largely people Baroda and Guzerat, this matter of the poisoning of Colonel Phayre would have been anticipated by a rebellion of the oppressed natives. The future of Baroda will depend upon the success with which the state can be worked during a Regency by native agencies under British supervision. Worse than the past it cannot possibly prove; and whatever errors have been hazarded is the intermediate process of this serious business, its issue, if it be what we anticipate, would satisfy justice, and constitute a happy event for the population of the State which Mulharrao should rule no more.

HORSE-TRAINING.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

WITH the Two Thousand and the Derby already casting forward their premonitory shadows, the training of horses naturally becomes a subject of at any rate transitory importance. To the initiated the whole process is, no doubt, even more familiar than the Church Catechism; but to the uninitiated, a far more numerous body, the training of a racehorse is a phrase which conveys only a very vague and general impression. The uninitiated, or a large minority if not majority of them, may still cling to the belief which is said to have quite recently prevailed that the training of racehorses was "an occult science," and that racehorses had Madeira to drink, and were kept in hothouses like exotic plants. They may be, and probably are, also under a conviction, derived from romantic works of popular novelists, that the wild horse of the desert, if only it were possible for them to mount him, would carry them at headlong speed over immeasurable distances "from morn to dewy eve;" and they would, no doubt, be ready to back the gallant steed that was brought forth for Mazeppa against any "plater" in training over a distance of ground, and would lose their money. It would be "a guinea to a shilling" on the "plater." Training has by some authorities been described as a wrestling with nature—as if the state of nature must be altogether replaced by art before the animal can be regarded as fit for anything. This is hardly the case, and the condition of things is more aptly indicated by the answer of the wine-bibing gentleman who, being asked what made his nose so red, replied, "Nature, not wholly unassisted by art." Training, in fact, is the art of gradually bringing the young horse to what is termed "concert pitch"—that is, the condition in which he can exhibit to the last ounce the sum of all the powers with which he has been endowed by nature. Strange as the assertion may seem, it is quite true that a horse has been through a course of training has, by that achievement alone, established a certain character; for many a horse of splendid exterior and some extraordinary natural endowments cannot "stand a preparation," as the saying is: it is too much for his constitution, for his legs, or for his temper. As with men, so with horses; the most brilliant in promise sometimes cannot be trained, and an otherwise certain "blue riband" is left to be won by a less stupendous but a sounder animal.

As for the origin of horse-training, authorities trace it, as they do nearly everything connected with the breeding and management of horses, to the Arabs, whose method of preparing their camels and horses for the passage of the desert may be found described in the very curious accounts of travellers, and is said to have been the foundation of our own system, however different it may now be. The object of our training may be described in a few words; it is, to use the words of an authority, "to enable a foal which in the paddock would be blown, and stop to take breath after a gallop of a furlong, to run from two miles to two miles and a half at the pace of a steam-engine." The outward and visible advantages of slimness in the place of fat, a silky skin instead of a rough hide, and layers of muscle, as tight as a drum, instead of flabby flesh, are, of course, to be included. To attain this end the trainer employs three main process—exercise and work (for the two are not identical) and medicine. And the tact and talent of the trainer are displayed in determining in what proportion to use these auxiliaries for each of the animals under his care. For scarcely any two of them are alike. There is the "'ardy 'oss," that can go through his course of preparation "reg'lar;" there is the "delicate 'oss," that requires his treatment to be "gingerly;" there is the "'eart-breakin' 'oss," whose legs, in the touching language of the turf, are "dickey;" and there are all sorts of "osses," with all sorts of fancies. They need daily study and daily observation; the moment there is "anything up" the work must be stopped. The medicines are intended to remove all sorts of mucous and fatty secretions, and especially those which interfere with the respiratory organs, or, in the more figurative language of the turf, "the pipes;" and the employment of the medicines calls for the utmost care and discernment, so as to ascertain whee they should be administered, what should be the amount of the dose, and what is the effect produced. There was a time, it is said, when physic and "sweats" under thick coverings were carried to the extent of grievous abuse; and to Henry Jennings, it is also said belongs the credit of having been the first to burst the trammels of the old regimen, under which horses were sometimes reduced to skeletons, and were nearly always turned out "too fine." He is stated by his admirers to have created a revolution, and to have founded the new regimen of which the basis is work. A convenient time, according to trustworthy authority, at which to commence training is so soon as the yearling or fifteen months' foal has been taught to carry a boy, and has its mouth properly formed; walks, trots, and canters easily; and, in fact, is in a condition to make itself generally useful. It has a slight physicking, and is put to work. Its first few gallops are only moderate, but they are gradually increased in severity until a pretty good idea can be formed of the animal's quality. Some owners, it appears, regularly "try" their yearlings. Count de Lagrange is believed to have always adopted this plan; and it is asserted that these trial races were never deceptive. After the first trial there is a cessation of training until the preparation comes for the first two-year-old races, which have so greatly increased in number in England that, notwithstanding outcries and preventive attempts, the two-year-old, no doubt, feels more of the severities of training now-a-days than was the case a while ago. Otherwise, one would have said that the serious business of training begins, for the racehorse, at three years of age; and, at any rate, the most serious part of his training, if he have not already "come to grief," takes place at that critical age, for which all the greatest races of the season are set. Those who ought to know say that, generally, two months before the race is to come off ought to be devoted to earnest work. Of course there has before this been a great deal of work done, in order that owners and trainers may ascertain whether it is worth while to incur all sorts of pecuniary risks and enter into all sorts of new engagements; but after this there is a lull until the two months previous to the great event. During those two months matters proceed on a continually ascending scale until the comparatively gentle exercise culminates for the fortnight preceding the race in downright severe work. At that epoch the animal, if he have been able to support the ordeal, is said to be "ripe;" that is, at the zenith of his powers—at the apex of the triangle to which training has been likened. At that apex there is no remaining long; either the "event" must speedily come off, or the ripe one must begin to descend the side of deterioration. The perfection of preparation is to be recognized when the animal, after a long gallop, "pulls up with breathing unimpeded, flanks but gently agitated, perspiration limpid and not frothy, eyes bright and animated." A few minutes should "suffice for him to have his snort and appear ready to begin all over again." In the stable his coat should be fine and silky, and his skin cool to the touch; and when his oats are set before him he should "throw himself upon them and eat with almost avidity." From which it will appear that the racehorse does not take macaroons with his "madeira," which, Good Templars will be glad to know, is four parts water. It is true that there was not long since a horse, whose name cannot at this moment be remembered, which used to take a bottle of port, it was said, before starting for a race; but, as a general rule, and especially during their training, racehorses have the credit of being strict teetotallers. Some horses, no doubt, of extraordinary constitution can stand even a too prolonged preparation without exhibiting the baneful effects; but little by little even they inevitably lose their "form." This being so, one of the dark sayings in which the phraseology of the turf, as well as of sportsmen and prophets in general abounds, becomes perfectly plain: "he knows the day of the race as well as anybody" is said of a clever trainer.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

(*The World.*)

IT is obviously desirable that the Heir to the Throne should, whilst he has the opportunity and leisure, visit as many as possible of the dependencies of the empire. Loyalty is apt to become a very torpid and abstract feeling if not fed by occasional glimpses of its object, and in these days we cannot afford to dispense with any stimulant to the extremely useful quality. Even in England there are few fanatics for monarchy as a mysterious divine institution. On the other hand, the large majority of Queen Victoria's subjects are so thoroughly convinced that our constitution, of which the keystone is the Sovereign, works well, that it would be difficult to find any nation with a stronger practical devotion to the Crown. Our colonies are even more loyal than the mother country, and, wisely as we think most of the larger dependencies of the empire have been reminded by visits of a member of the Royal Family that monarchy is a living reality, not a mere philosophical abstraction or constitutional fiction. India stands in a different position from our other foreign possessions in that it is not, properly speaking, a colony at all. Its inhabitants, two hundred millions in number, are aliens to us in race, colour, religion, habits, and ideas. Nor are these two hundred millions homogeneous in any way, but divided into numerous nations, which differ from each other quite as much as Spaniards from Danes or Greeks from Germans. The inhabitants of almost every province have within the last five hundred years changed rulers so often, there has been so little of settled government, such constant subjugations and usurpations, so little of steady hereditary succession to the throne, that loyalty is to them little more than a word. That they can feel any enthusiasm about their present rulers is not to be expected, but it is practicable to impress them with a sense of our power and greatness, and to induce them to accept, without active discontent, the foreign masters whom Kismut has imposed upon them. It is a peculiarity of all Oriental races to be more amenable to personal rule than an abstract system. This characteristic has been strongly manifested by the inhabitants of the Punjab, who looked on John Nicholson as a demigod, and feared Lord Lawrence as the incarnation of fate. Whatever, therefore, brings the native of India into personal contact with the family of that great and mysterious Sovereign who, from her throne far beyond the black waters, sends her decrees all over the world, increases our hold on the inhabitants of Hindoostan. To them a visit from the eldest son of the mighty Empress, one who himself will one day be the ruler of the British Empire, will be a remarkable episode in their history. Haughty as in a certain sense the Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and Khans of India may be, they have an instinctive reverence for power, whether beneficent or the reverse; and the recollection of the homage which they will flock to render to the Prince of Wales will tend greatly to secure their fidelity in the future. As to the middle and lower classes, the sight of the Prince who will one day be their emperor will concentrate and focus that feeling common to all mankind, which leads every one to select an object of political allegiance. The natives of India cannot be loyal to a mere deputy, ever changing, and liable at any moment to be displaced, neither can they be deeply attached to the Imperial Government, which to them is but an abstraction. When, however, the chief of that Government is brought into actual palpable contact with them in the person of her Heir, the abstraction fades away and reality takes its place.

The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India is not quite so simple and beneficial an affair as it might to superficial observers, or those ignorant of the Oriental character, seem to be. The Prime Minister states that his Royal Highness will be simply a distinguished tourist, and will not in any way represent her Majesty. Of course, Mr. Disraeli must know what the intention is at present, and from other sources we have obtained information which confirms the Premier's assertion. It is possible, however, that before the autumn different views may prevail. The question is, Are the views now held sound or not? Ought the Prince to make a simple tourist's excursion through the territories of the Empress of Hindosten, or should he undertake a State progress? There is much to be said on both sides, and more than those unacquainted with India might imagine. People who argue in favour of the private nature of the journey may allege that the appearance of the Prince as the official representative of his mother would involve an enormous expenditure, and would moreover tend to lessen the prestige of the Governor-General. The latter objection has indisputably some force in it. The Viceroy of India occupies a more distinguished position than any other subject of her Majesty. He keeps up an almost regal state, and has sovereigns whose origin is lost in the midst of antiquity, and the most ancient aristocracy in the world as his vassals. Great kings send ambassadors to him, and his actions excite rapture or terror throughout Asia. To the mass of the inhabitants of India he appears an autocrat of the most unrestrained nature, and is the embodiment of their highest conception of pomp, power, and grandeur. To the ryot, indeed, he is the incarnation of Providence. Between him and all other officials there is an immeasurable distance. He is a being quite apart from all others, and is termed 'the Lord of the Country,' in contradistinction to the Commander-in-Chief, who is styled the Lord of War. Without wishing to be profane, we state that he is really a king of kings and a lord of lords. Were a member of the Royal Family to enter this great potentate's dominations, and in right of his birth take precedence of him, his position would be lowered in the eyes of the natives. The celebrated Dr. Bushby, when head master of Westminster declined to uncover when Charles II paid the school a visit remarking that it would not do to let the scholars know that in that place there was any one greater than himself. The Viceroy would when the Prince was present, be in the same position as Dr Bushby. He could hardly avoid accompanying him, and yet could scarcely yield precedence to him. Indeed, in making the Prince take the second place, he would only be following the example of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to that country. As a matter of fact, too, it is settled as we have stated, that the Prince will not proceed to India in any official or state capacity. We may assume, therefore, that all the pomp and show will irradiate not the Heir to the Throne but the Viceroy; that the house of Guelp will yield the pas to the firm of Baring Parliament apparently is not to be asked for a grant of money to enable the Prince to make an appearance worthy of his exalted position and still more exalted future. It is possible that the cash may be found by the Indian Government, but in that case both the nominal and real dispenser of it will be Lord Northbrook, and the expenditure will redound to his, and not the Prince's honour. It was all very well to treat the Duke of Edinburgh as merely a distinguished traveller. He is the heir, not to a mighty empire, but to a semi-mediatised German duchy. Moreover, he was, as it were, a casual visitor arriving in India in command of a man-of-war. With the Prince of Wales it is different. He is to go out expressly to visit India, of which he will, if he lives, be one day the Emperor. Impossible, therefore, to make his visit a private one in the eyes of the natives; and such being the case, more harm than good will be done if he do not surround himself with pomp and state, if his expenditure be not lavish, maharajas, rajas, and khans are not summoned to do him homage; if armies do not constitute his escort; if by his hands honours are not freely—yet not too freely—and impressively bestowed; if his largesse is not princely; if the loyal be not rewarded, repentant offenders pardoned; if in short he does not outshine in all royal attributes the most magnificent, the most renowned, of the Mogul emperors. No people attach so much importance or are so skilled in etiquette as the natives of India. A European Lord Chamberlain is a fool to them in that respect, and for a step in precedence, an additional gun in his salute, an Indian prince would plot intrigue, humble himself, in short make any sacrifice. All Orientals too are much impressed by externals, attach great value to a lavish expenditure on state occasions. Her Majesty's Indian subjects will be quite unable to reconcile the private character of the Prince's visit with his royal birth. They will find it incongruous that the servant should be greater than the heir. They will despise us if the ordinary state which surrounds the Governor-General do not burst forth into the splendour on the arrival of the Prince of Wales. They will say amongst themselves, 'What falsehoods are these! what dirt have we swallowed. This is not the son of the Empress of the Inglez, but of the old Sodgur Koompanie Bahadur, whom we thought dead and ruined long ago.'

To sum up it seems to us that, if the Prince of Wales were to visit India as the official representative of his mother and to be permitted to gratify his well-known love of liberality he would play his part admirably and do much to impress the natives with respect, and attachment to the Crown. He is winning, amiable unaffected yet dignified in his manners. He rides well, understands etiquette, is generous as Hatim, and not averse to splendour. He has tact, penetration and is ready of speech. In short he is every inch a prince in the best sense of the word and would create better than any one a personal affection for the Royal Family. The sun however, puts the moon out and the Viceroy would be a smaller man after than he was before the Prince's arrival. Besides, to do the thing well would require an enormous sum of money. If, on the other hand, he is to be merely an honoured guest of Lord Northbrook succeeding in that capacity Mr. Grant Duff and other well introduced roving Englishmen his visit will not only do no good but will positively do harm. Expectations will be excited only to be disappointed; and, if the Viceroy should gain prestige it would be at the cost of he future Emperor of Hindoostan.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENT.

(*From The Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, SUNDAY, April 18, 9-30 P.M.

A TERRIBLE accident happened yesterday, April 15th, to a party of three aeronauts, MM. Tissandier, Croce Spinelli, and Sivel, who had ascended at half-past in the balloon the Zenith from the gas-works of La Villette. Shortly before 12 o'clock I myself saw the Zenith passing in a southerly direction towards the Seine. It was a beautiful day, and crowds were watching the ballon, which being of a light colour, glanced in the sun like a ball of crystal. The altitude at that time seemed great, but few people could have supposed it to be 8,000 metres, or that the Zenith was rising at the extraordinary rate of 320 metres a minute. Such, however, was the case, and before 1 o'clock two of the aeronauts, MM Croce-Spinelli and Sivel had died of asphyxia, caused, it is supposed, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. It appears that M. Tissandier on coming to himself, saw MM. Croce-Spinelli and Sivel lying motionless at the bottom of the car. He thought they had fainted and attempted to rouse them. Blood was flowing from their mouths, noses, and ears. and M. Tissandier soon perceived that his efforts were in vain. Meanwhile the ballon continued its descent, though driven before the wind at a fearful speed. Soon after the River Creuse was crossed the ballon was close to the earth. M. Tissandier then threw out the anchor, but his first attempt was unsuccessful. The ballon brushed against several trees in the park of Du Barre, and finally struck an elm with a terrible shock. M. Tissandier climbed into the network, burst a hole in the silk covering and again threw out the anchor. Some men ran to his assistance, and at last the progress of the Zenith was finally stopped on the estate of M. d'Aubigne at a commune of Ciron, in the Department of the Indre. M. Tissandier was, when rescued, in a deplorable state, and, besides being severely bruised, was perfectly deaf. Later accounts state that he is now, however, in a fair way of recovery, though deeply grieved at the loss of his companions, who were, as has already been stated, lifeless when the Zenith reached Ceron, where medical assistance was at once sent for, but it was too late.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon an inhabitant of Courmenon, a village in the Department of Loir-et-Cher, found an iron instrument of circular form bearing the inscription "*Societe Francaise de Navigation Aerienne*, 95, *Rue Lafayette. Recompense à celui qui l cuverait cet object et previendrait le Comite.*" This instrument was no other than the *aspirateur* which M. Croce-Spinelli threw out of the balloon, it is supposed, instead of ballast. At half-past 4 on Thursday a farmer of St. Michel, in the Department of Indre, picked up a bulletin from the aeronauts. It was covered with blood, and was probably written by M. Tissandier. At about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon a woman of Courmenon, who was tending cattle with her children, was startled by a large object falling close beside her. They saw that the bundle was covered with blood, and at once took to their heels. Later on, a vine-grower named Boisseau found at Courtet, six miles off, a woolen coverlet, a wooden box, a metal instrument, an indiarubber tube, and two pieces of wood joined by bars of iron and about two yards long. All these articles were more or less bloodstained. These are doubtless those referred to in M. Tissandier's letter to the Aeronautical Society which I give further on. Little doubt is entertained that the second ascent was caused by M. Croce-Spinelli throwing out the *aspirateur* and ballast. Had he not done so, it is probable that both he and M. Sivel would have recovered; for by M. Tissandier's letter it will be seen that the elevation was much lower than before, and the oppression of the atmosphere consequently less. M. Tissandier's notes, as he was able to write, were as follows:—

"I take the place of Croce-Spinelli while he makes his spectral observations. My pulse beats 110 to the minute. We are at a height of 3,000 metres. Our thermometer placed inside the balloon indicates 25 above zero and ten degrees lower in the car. I felt the pulse of Croce-Spinelli. It beat 120 to the minute 1-10. We are at a height of 6,500 metres We are well. Now the height is 6,500 metre. A little oppression . . . Hands slightly frozen. We are. . . . . better. . . . Hands frozen. Croce pants. We inhale the oxygen in the bay, Silvel and Croce shut their eyes. . . . They are pale. . . . A little better even gay. Croce says to me, laughing, 'You blow like a porpoise. 1-20. We are at 7,000 metres, Sivel seems drowsy. . . Sivel and Croce are pale. . . . . . 7,400. Sleepy 7,500. Silvel still throws out ballast. . . . . Sivel throws out ballast."

M. Tissandier could write no more, but his scanty notes are the best description which can be given of the terrible sufferings of the unfortunate aeronauts. The bags of oxygen alluded to were taken with them to be inhaled when a height of 5 000 metres had been reached, but apparently they were of little use. M. Tissandier has addressed the following letter to the President of the French Aeronautical Society:—

"Ciron (Indre), April 16, 1875.

"Dear Sir,—An official telegram has already told you of the deplorable disaster which has struck us. Sivel and Croce-Spinelli are no more. They were seized with asphyxia in the high aerial altitudes which we reached. I will tell you what I can of this drama, for during two consecutive hours I was in a state of complete coma. The ascent from the gasworks of La Villette was successfully accomplished. At 1 o'clock we were already at a height exceeding 5,000 metres, the pressure being 400 millimetres. We made the air pass through potassium tubes, felt our pulses, and calculated the temperature inside the balloon. It was 50. Sivel arranged the car, Croce used his spectroscope. We felt quite happy. Sivel threw out ballast and very soon we rose, while inhaling the oxygen, which produced an excellent effect. At 1-20 the barometer marked 320 millimetres; we were at a height of 7,000 metres. The temperature was 10. Sivel and Croce were pallid. I felt weak. I inhaled some oxygen, which re-animated me a little. We still ascended. Sivel turned to me and said, 'We have a great deal of ballast; shall I throw some out?' I answered, 'Do as you like.' He turned to Croce and acked him the same question. Croce nodded affirmatively in a very energetic way. There were at least five bags of ballast in the car. Each bag of ballast weighs 25 kilogrammes There were at least four others hung by small ropes outside. Sivel took his knife and cut three ropes. Three bags were emptied, and we rose rapidly. All of a sudden I became so feeble that I could not even turn my head to look at my companions, who were, I believe, seated. I wished to take hold of the oxygen tube, but found it impossible to raise my arm. My brain was still quite clear. My eyes were fixed on the barometer, and I saw the needle point first to a pressure of 290, and then to 280 and over. I wished to call out, 'We are at a height of 8 000 metres;' but my tongue was, as it were, paralyzed. Suddenly I shut my eyes, and I fell senseless in a complete trance. It was then about half-past 1. At eight minutes past 2 I awoke for a moment. The balloon was rapidly descending. I was as able to cut off a bag of ballast to stay the rapidity, and to write on my register the following lines, which I copy, 'We are descending: I threw out ballast; barometrical height, 315. We descend; Sivel and Croce still fainting in the bottom of the car. We descend very quickly.' Scarcely had I written these lines when a kind of trembling took possession of me, and I again fell fainting. I felt a violent wind, which indicated a very rapid descent. Some minutes after I felt my arm shaken, and I recognized Croce, who was reanimated, throwing out ballast. He said to me, 'We are descending, but I could scarcely open my eyes, and did not see whether Sivel was awake. I remember that Croce unhooked the *espirateur*, which he threw overboard, as well as ballast coverings. Of all this I have a very confused recollection, for I fell again into a state of coma even more completely than before, and it seemed as though I was wrapped in eternal sleep. What happened? I suppose that the ballon lightened, impervious to damp, had again ascended to high altitudes. At about a quater past 3 I opened my eyes again. I felt giddy and dejected but my brain was clear. The balloon was decending with faithful rapidity, the car swaying about violently and oscillating to and froer. I dragged myself up and took Sivel and Croce by the arms. "Sivel! Croce!" I cried. Rouse yourselves. My two companions were huddled up in the car their heads hidden in their cloaks. I collected my strength, and tried to raise them up. Sivel's face was black, his mouth open and full of blood. Croce-Spinelli's eyes were shut and his mouth was covered with blood. I cannot tell you what then passed it is impossible. I felt a fearful wind blowing upwards. We were then at height of 6,000 metres. There were two bags of ballast in the car, which I threw overboard. Soon earth drew nearer. I wanted to find my knife to cut the rope of the anchor it was impossible to find. I was like a madman and kept calling out 'Sivel! Sivel! By good fortune I found the knife at last, and cut the anchor adrift at the right moment. The shock on touching the earth was extremely violent. The ballon seemed to steady itself and I thought would remain so; but the wind was strong and drove it on. The anchor would not catch, and the car glided quite flat over the fields: The bodies of my unhappy friends were shaken from side to side, and I thought every minute they would fall out of the car. Nevertheless I managed to get hold of the rope of the escape valve and the balloon soon emptied itself and then crashed against a three. It was 4 o'clock when I put foot on earth. I was seized with a violent febrile convulsion, and soon I became livid and dejected I thought I was about to join my friends in the other world. However, little by little, I got better. I was close beside my unfortunate companions, who were already cold and stiff. I caused their bodies to be carried into a neighbouring barn. I was choked with sobs and am still. I am at Ciron, near Le Blanc, where I have been most hospitably received, I have been feverish all night. I have not been able to eat anything yet, and am very weak, I embrace you—Gaston Tissandier."

It would I think be difficult to read a more terrible tale than is to be found in the above hurried report. A very curious fact is that the survivor was the weakest in constitution of any of the three aeronauts and yet throughout this dreadful journey he kept his faculties clearer and supported his strenght better than either the other two.

The Aeronautical Society has opened a subscription for the benefit of the families of the deceased. M. Sivel as left a widow and a little girl, both entirely dependent on him. M. Spinelli was not married but he was the sole support of his parents. The scientific world will doubtless respond libaralty to this appeal for MM. Spinelli and Sivel lost their lives, not in gratifying foolhardy curiosity, but in endeavouring to penetrate the secrets of the atmosphere for the benefit of science. The bodies will be brought tonight to Paris by M. Tissandier, and will be met at the Orleans station by the members of the Aeronautical Society. Casts will be taken of both MM. Spinelli and Sivel, with the object of having busts executed. The burial will be celebrated on Tuesday at the Protestant chapel of the Rue St. Honoré. Sivel seemed to have had a presentiment of his fate, for the last words he said as the Zenith started were, "He of us three will be fortunate who returns." Less than five hours afterwards only one did return.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE RUSSIAN EXPORT TRADE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

The geographical position of Russia is altogether unfavourable to a large foreign trade. Its vast territory is too far removed from the main channels of commerce for it to fulfil the part of intermediary in exchanging the products of countries lying on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The only direct trade it can ply is with Asia, and in this direction communication is impeded by the barren steppes extending along the frontier. Hence the foreign trade of Russia is confined almost exclusively to exchanging its raw products for foreign manufactures, its transit trade and export of manufactured raw produce being exceedingly trifling.

This is mainly owing, according to Herr von Langenfeldt, to the existing deficiency of communication throughout the empire. The Volga, the great water highway, empties itself into a closed basin, and its only connection with the sea is by means of canals more or less imperfect. The other waterways are even worse, while the harbours in the Baltic through which the corn trade with England, Prussia, and Holland is carried on are closed to ships during winter. Further, the strictly prohibitive system of duties which was in force until the middle of the century did much to impede the European export trade of Russia. At present Russia exports one half of its raw products, to the benefit, however, of foreign manufactures and the detriment of native industry. Of these 50 per cent. go to Great Britain and 22 per cent. to Germany. Russian trade received a great impetus in 1870, when its exports rose from £39,000,000 sterling to upwards of £54,000,000 being £5,500,000 in excess of its imports. Since that period, however, a change has set in, the total exports from European Russia, although nearly £50,000,000 sterling in 1872, exhibiting a decrease of £5,000,000 and £6,500,000 respectively on the returns for the two preceding years.

The European trade of Russia being far more extensive than its Asiatic, which is mainly important from a political point of view, it is of this that we first propose to speak. Corn forms the principal export from Russia, its trade in this article having increased enormously within the century, and more especially of recent years—owing, first, to the abolition of our corn laws, next, to the emancipation of the serfs, and, finally, to improved means of communication. While, however, the quantity of wheat exported is steadily augmenting, other kinds of grain are on the decrease. Russian corn is principally shipped in the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports. The total value of the grain which Russia exported to the United Kingdom in 1873 was within £1,000 of £9,000,000 sterling. In each of the two years immediately preceding it was upwards of £12,000,000, or more than double what it was in 1869. Flax and hemp are the next most important articles of export, Riga being the principal port of shipment for the former, and St. Petersburg for the latter. Great Britain takes nearly three-fourths of all the flax exported, and while its demand has varied but little for half a century past, the quantity taken by Prussia has materially increased. Hemp and hempen yarn go principally to England, while tow is mainly sent to Prussia. Of linseed, hempseed, and the oils extracted from them, and which form 9 per cent. of the total exports from Russia, England takes most of the linseed, and Belgium and Holland the hempseed, the oil going in almost equal quantities to Sweden and Germany. The tallow trade, which is carried on principally between St. Petersburg and England, was very considerable at the close of the last century, but it has decreased of late years owing to the competition it encounters in the exports to Europe of American and Australian tallow. The wood and timber trade, which already has a certain importance, promises to increase; for at the present time it is by no means commensurate either with the forest wealth of the empire or the demands of foreign countries. The great drawback it encounters arises from the want of an adequate mercantile fleet, which obliges Russian merchants to hire foreign transports at high freights. Most of the timber is exported from the Baltic harbours, or sent by the Niemen and Vistula to Prussian ports, where, after being sawn up into planks, it is reshipped to England, the direct trade with which in timber has considerably decreased of late. Less than one-tenth of the timber exported goes to the White Sea although this is the main channel of trade for the entire northern district. Bast matting is exported across all the Russian frontiers, whereas potash is forwarded from St. Petersburg alone. Wool ranks as the third important article of export from Russia. A commerce in this material existed as far back as the time of Peter the Great, and within the present century has rapidly extended itself. England still continues to be the principal customer. The export of live cattle and butter is on the increase, the extension of railways having materially assisted the development of the trade in the latter. Of late years there has been scarcely any variation in the exportation of horses, which go mostly to the Danubian Principalities, Austria, and Prussia. Raw and tanned hides are exported from Russia to the value of a million and a half of roubles, which is less than formerly, the falling off being due to the competition of South American hides in the English market. On the other hand, the export of horsehair and bristles exhibits a steady increase. Train oil and stearine are exclusively exported from St. Petersburg, but the heavy duty levied on the former in several European countries seriously impedes the trade. Isinglass, obtained principally from the Caspian Sea fisheries, is likewise exported from St. Petersburg. Since 1850, however, there has been a falling off in the demand. Of the bones exported from Russia three-quarters go to England and the remaining quarter to Germany. Fish and caviare are equally insignificant articles of commerce, spite of the extent of the Russian fisheries. This is attributable to two causes—the great consumption of fish in the interior of the empire, and the bad management of the fisheries themselves. The White Sea might furnish a far larger quantity of dried and salted fish if the same careful attention were paid to the curing as is bestowed on it in Norway, which even sends its fish into the Russian markets. With regard to caviare, most of the red is exported to Turkey, which likewise takes more than one-half of the black, about a quarter going to Prussia and the rest to other countries. The export of iron from Russia has decreased of late, the Ural mines yielding insufficient to satisfy home demands. Such sale as Russian iron finds abroad is entirely owing to is excellent quality. Platina is no longer exported to any extent, and copper has ceased to be an article of export altogether, since the metal can be imported into Russia cheaper than the price demanded for Ural copper on the spot. Less linen and hemp woven goods are exported than formerly owing to the preference shown for cotton. Rope and cord exhibit a like falling off, although they still command a considerable sale on account of their superior quality. The export of raw silk is both insignificant and variable, and that of down and feathers trifling although exhibiting a steady increase

With reference to the exports from Russia to Centra Asia, manufactured cotton goods form about a quarter of the entire trade. Most of them, however, originally come from Western Europe, only a small portion being of Russian make. Russia already sends large quantities of these goods to countries deriving their principal supplies from England, indicating that its future serious competition in the markets of Asia may be regarded as a positive certainty. It also exports printed calicoes to Central Asia, plushes and nankeens to Mongolia and long cloths, shirtings, and cotton goods to China. Cloth is almost as important an article in the Russian export trade with Asia as cotton fabrics, although it is sold under less favourable circumstances. Before the development of the Asiatic trade, its price was dependent on the price of tea to which it served as a medium of exchange and was in consequence occasionally sold at less than cost price. Since this compulsory system barter ceased, Russian cloth has found a dangerous competition in European cloth generally rendering its future prospects as an article of export to Asia somewhat precarious. The Chinese trade indeed, has especially declined, only 1,731 pieces of cloth having been sold in 1873, against nearly 6,000 pieces in 1870. The Russians themselves admit that foreign manufacturers, principally German, are driving them out of the market with woollen cloths of, as they say, inferior quality made in imitation of the genuine Russian article. The export to China of flax and hemp goods in visibly declining; on the other hand, the export of wool has increased rapidly, although a slight falling off has recently shown inself. Most of the Russian wool goes to Turkey. Every year the metals exported, and more especially the copper, exhibit a steady increase. At the same time the export of metal goods is in no kind of proportion to the extent to which this branch of manufacture is carried on in Russia. This is owing in a measure to the cost of carriage, but more particularly to the slight need which the wandering Asiatic tribes have of these conveniences of civilization. Leather forms about 5per cent the total exports of Russia to the East, Russian leather being in far greater demand than any other. One half of the leather goods goes to the Kirghese steppe, and a considerable portion of the remainder to Mongolia and the Turcoman steppe by way of Bokhara, none whatever being sent to the western parts of Asia. The fur trade is steadily declining since China has ceased to be the important customer it used to be. Corn is exported in small quantities, and mostly to neighbouring countries. Sugar, the export of which has doubled during the last ten years, is sent principally to the Kirghese steppe and to Tashkend. The abnormal condition of the commerce carried on by Russia with Turkestan, the decay of the cotton trade in that district since the opening of the Suez Canal, the deficiency of suitable channels of communication with the interior of Asia, and the [illegible] have consequently combined to form a trading company with a capital of a million roubles, the object being the planting of cotton and the establishment of factories [illegible] from Khiva to Krasnovodsk [illegible] back with a trading caravan [illegible] the Caspian and along the Amoo-Daria [illegible] the Russian Asiatic trade on a more solid footing.

SEEDS PACKED FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.
ONLY BEST QUALITY SEEDS SENT.
SUTTON'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
ALSO
SUTTON'S GRASS SEEDS FOR ALL SOILS,
AND
SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FARM SEEDS.
Prices and full particulars on application.
SUTTON & SONS,
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | PENANG. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. | MANILLA. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

BASS' BEER and GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY EDWARD AND GEORGE HIBBERT.
BEER, QUARTS ....at Rs. 5 12 0 per dozen.
Do. PINTS .... " 3 12 0 do.
STOUT, QUARTS .... " 5 12 0 do.
Do. PINTS .... " 3 12 0 do.
S. S. MACNAGHTEN.
1, Dean Lane.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.
Quarts ......Rs. 10 | Pints ....Rs. 5-8
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH;
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern............6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "
QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Table Forks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Gravy Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Soup Ladle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Sauce ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Salt Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Fish Slice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Tea Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			£[illegible]

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices [illegible] Watches, Clocks [illegible] may be had gratis and post free [illegible]
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
(CELEBRATED)
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8 PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS,
IN PRIME CONDITION.
PONDICHERRY INDIANAS,
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRAND
of these favorite Cigars in Stock.
MILD, MELLOW. MATURED.
DINDIGUL CIGARS & CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED TOBACCO.
GENUINE HAVANNAH CIGARS.
FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO
J NEUBERG.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:
Gold Spectacles with Case............Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses............Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case............ " 16 | Steel Eyeglasses............ " 16
FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMISES in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable newly-built HOUSE in Middle Colaba, with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Dining-room and a spacious Verandah, all facing the sea on the west side. Drawing-room and Verandah oil-painted, water laid on. The house is matted throughout and commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

PRICE RUPEES 3.
BARODA ALBUM,
SKETCHES BY "CARO."
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufactue.
Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.
Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.
Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.
Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A Silver Grey Pair of Arab Horses, 5 years, 14-1½ high, beautiful steppers and very handsome and thoroughly broken to single and double Harness, Rs. 1,400.
A Nutmeg Grey Pair of Arabs, 5 and 6 years, 14-1½ high, perfectly steady in single and double Harness, one is a broken Charger and is being regularly ridden on Parade, Rs. 1,200.
A Bay Pair of Waler Mares, 8 years old, about 14-1 high, exceedingly fast, and perfect harness Horses, both make good riding Horses, have no vice. Rs. 1,200.
A light Flea-bitten Grey high caste Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, beautifully formed and strongly made, up to weight, Rs. 600.
A Nutmeg Grey Arab Charger, 6 years, 14-2½ high, up to weight, has good paces, and handsome Carriage, Rs. 900.
A light Grey Arab, 5 off, 14-1½ high, an excellent mover, would make a good Charger, Rs. 700.
A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3, moves well, and is a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 500.
An Australian Mare, very powerful, with Shigram in good order, turn out Rs. 500.
A Gulf Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart Horse, fast, and thoroughly quiet, Rs. 200.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1875.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, o every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in | Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. | Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron, | Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. | Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. | Clear Cloth.
Mill Stores. | Iron Tanks of sizes
Roller Skins. | Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.
For further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 1st April 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT-
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☛ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.
Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.
VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.
Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

GINGER BRANDY,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,
By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.
("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.
No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual infor mation, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Nizam's State Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- Holkar State Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Rajpootana State Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
- Punjaub and Delhi Division.
- Sind Section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Route to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following AGENTS:—
Bombay......Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; [illegible] Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland [illegible]; and [illegible] Atmaram Bagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Ahmedabad......D. Robertson & Co.
Agra......"Spectator" Office.
Bangalore......"Spectator" Office.
Belgaum......Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta......Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)......"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora......Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee......"Sindian" Press.
London......G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras......Higginbotham & Co.; "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mahabaleshwar......[illegible]
Matheran......Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona......Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and Orders in Council relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS—FRESH SUPPLIES of OILMANSTORES, WINES, &c., have just arrived. Orders promptly attended to.
Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th May 1875.

A MEETING FOR PRAYER will be held in connection with the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie, THIS EVENING, 14th instant, at 8 P.M.
All young men are invited to attend.
The Sankey Hymn Book will be used.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PRINTING—DEMY—ROYAL, SUPER ROYAL—AND FOOLSCAP PAPER of various Qualities and Weights. Apply to
BHICOO SAZBA & Co.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RAIN GUAGES.
CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES, copper cylinder with brass rim, with copper funnel and glass bottle, and graduated glass measure..each Rs. 16 0
GLAISHER'S Ditto by STANLEY, large size, with graduated glass measure, &c............ each Rs. 20 0
THACKER, VINING & CO.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.
SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, Superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	..
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	..
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	..
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	..
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured, Dessert Wine	28 0	..
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	..
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	..
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	..
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	..
MARSALA	16 0	..
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	32 0	..
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, Tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
FIRST QUALITY,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 " Pints............ " " 4 0
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.
SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.
TESTIMONIAL.
"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871,
"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."
SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*.
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review*.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelae of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*.
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says. "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me"
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torrid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough*.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) tha in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at [illegible]

[illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
[illegible]
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS
IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.
AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE,
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.
Household Furniture, | Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, | Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, | Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, | Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, | Stationery,
Cutlery, | Perfumery,
Carriages, | Books,
Saddlery and Harness, | Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

THE "TERAI" HAT,
For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.
ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT,
SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.
I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.
GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.
I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.
ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,
Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.
These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.
TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,
Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock on 8-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER-WATCHES, and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.
SPECIALITIES.
18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.
The TIMES says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona and every storekeeper.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of inferior articles.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and [illegible] were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the superior quality of their productions.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, "L. S."
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NOTICES.

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.
By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I. M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London.
FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!
Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.
TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS ERECTED.
ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.
J. DEFRIES AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c, on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATION on the PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION of the MARRIAGE of their R H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.
SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the LIME and ELECTRIC LIGHTS and their PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, MEDALLIONS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.
FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.
Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.
EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.
WORKS—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.
Principal Depôt and Show Rooms—147, HOUNDSDITCH, five minutes' walk from Bank of England. London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF TWILL GUNNEE BAGS.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at Jarnac Bunder, in the godown of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.,
C. B. & Co.,—A—18 Bales damaged 44 inches Twill Gunnee Bags ex S. S. Almorah.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
NOTICE.
TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.
A large Selection of China and Japanese Cabinets and Curios will be sold at a Special Auction at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Rooms, Rampart Row, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th May at 2 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, the Mortgagor, the following, viz:—
Nos. 512 and 568-666—100 Shares Mazagon Company, Limited.
Nos. 567-666—100 Shares Mazagon Spinning Company.
The above Shares will be sold in lots of 10 each to the highest bidder, and 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANDORA.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co will submit to sale by Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW. SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned property in one lot by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Maneckjee Sorabjee Ashburner under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the first day of July 1874, made and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagees.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated on the west side of public road called "Kareecho Rast" or Mount Mary at Bandora in the Collectorate of Tannah and in the Sub-district of Salse te District Tannah, Survey Number 325, in the district of Tannah Registrar admeasuring about 9,000 square yards, little more or less and the messuages tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the garden of Nowrojee Ardeshir Daver on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the garden of the said Nowrojee Ardeshir Daver, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Mr. Henry Stephens, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Spencer, and afterwards in that of C. Griffiths Esq., a merchant of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia and Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Wadia
Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy, in Oak Lane, Fort, or at the office of the Auctioneers or at the premises on the day of the sale.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Mappin's best Cutlery and Platedware, rich Cut Glassware, best Crockeryware, Tea and Coffee Service of the celebrated Limoges ware, Engravings, Cromolithographs and Paintings in fancy and gilt frames, richly chased real Bohemian Glass Flower Vases, a few Choice Ferns in English Pots for drawing-room, an eight-day clock by J. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, a large Musical Box Accordian, 1, 2, and light Lustres, a light English-built double-seated miniature Brougham, and few Law Books, &c., at No. 104, Malabar Hill, next to the residence of J. Melville, Esq.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to England, the same comprising rich cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, tea and coffee service of the celebrated Limoges ware, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, mother-o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, vegetable dishes, oblong and round waiters cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack decanter stands, table and chamber candlesticks, richly chased best electro-plated presentation claret mug, epergne and centre stands &c., Mappin's best steel table cutlery, elegantly carved and well seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. dining room, pier, side, sofa and camp tables, beautifully carved blackwood drawing room, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, a mahogany writing table with patent lock and drawers, conversation reclining and sofa couches, drawing room, arm and without arm, bedroom, and easy chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnots, blackwood and iron four post bedsteads. wardrobes, bookcases with glass doors, chiffoniers. folding screens, 1, 2, and 3 light best plated hanging argand lustres, richly chased Bohemian glass flower vases, engravings, chromolithographs, and paintings in fancy and gilt frames, toilet, dressing and cheval glasses, a large musical box, accordian, piano stool. table ornaments, hanging globe and vase lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, a few choice ferns in English pots, law books, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
A light English built double seated miniature brougham with shafts and pole. A set of English made double harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases White Ground Prints.
5 do 45 inches 10 yards deep tint Dhoties.
2 do 27 do white Linen Drills.
2 do do do Brown Ducks.
An Invoice of 10 and 11 in. plated candlesticks, piano candlesticks, 5 glass cruets, 2 glass pickle frames, coffee services, 16 in. waiters, 8, 10 and 11 in. plain tulip glass shades.
An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon Price and Co., just landed ss Ganges, consisting of toilette soaps, perfumes in fancy stoppered bottles, violet powder, Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap, concentrated perfumes registered golden oil marrow oil Frangipani pomade cod liver oil pom-de, &c
A handsome rosewood cottage piano by J Broadwood and Sons.
A large Guitar in case by Aubry Maire.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class solid mahogany pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a double barrelled Central fire breech-loading gun, a single poled tent, books, &c., at Tanna, close [illegible]
On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, [illegible] Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will [illegible]
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 1st STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED [illegible]
[illegible]
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th May 1875.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.